The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 1968. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

EXECUTION OF DONNELLY.

LAST ACT OF THE NEVISINK TRAGEDY.

Preparations for the Execution—The Prisoner's Family Take Leave of Him.

DONNELLY'S DYING SPEECH.

He Protests his Innocence and Accuses Another of the Murder.

THE FINAL SCENE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREEHOLD, N. J. Friday, Jan. 8, 1858.

James P. Donnelly was yesterday executed for the murder of Albert S. Moses. The circumstances attending the commission of the crime for which he has suffered,—a full account of them, as developed at the trial, was published in the Times,—the respectable connections, prepossessing appearance, talents and acquirements of the unfortunate young man, while they have produced a feeling of deep commiseration throughout this community, have yet rather added to than softened the feeling against him. It is generally believed that he was guilty of the crime, but that consideration for his family, to whom he is warmly attached, and his own pride, have induced him to protest his innocence to the last, and even charge the crime upon another.

On Thursday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the three sisters of the doomed man visited him for the last time The interview was a very affecting one. Donnelly, chained and confined within the bars of his cell, could only reach forth his hand through the grates to bid them farewell forever. They conversed together in tears for a great while, but the conversation was not permitted to be private. Constables, armed with loaded muskets, stood by. The relatives of Donnelly have complained a good deal of the precautions taken by the Sheriff against the possibility of the prisoner's escape, and of his treatment of themselves, which, they assert, has been unnecessarily harsh. Mr. McLean, counsel for the prisoner, informs me that that functionary declared his intention to exhibit the body publicly after the execution, in order that the people might be satisfied that Donnelly was dead. A physician's certificate is usually deemed sufficient proof of the execution of the law in such cases. The Sheriff was, however, finally prevailed on not to do so. When, at last, the moment arrived when Donnelly and his relatives must part forever, and he reached forth his hand to press his sisters' for the last time, the excitement was too much for him, and he fainted away. His two youngest sisters were carried out of the jail in a fainting condition. They departed in the afternoon train for New-York. The father of Donnelly has not been here during the last few days. He is said to have been completely prostrated by the prospect of his son's death.

During the afternoon, Donnelly fainted again, and he was very low-spirited the rest of the day. His confessor was with him frequently during the day. He did not sleep at all that night; morphine was administered to him, and in the early morning he fell into a doze which lasted about an hour.

The Court-house and jail were guarded by the military during the night. No fresh rumors reached the town concerning preparations which it was said Donnelly's friends were making to effect his escape.

This morning, at 8½ o'clock, Donnelly was led into a small apartment adjoining that upon which the prisoners' cells open. He was here met by Rev. Drs. Cummings, of New-York, and Jungkel and Young, of Princeton, Catholic clergymen, with whom he joined in devotional exercises. Rev. Dr. Cummings administered the communion, and Donnelly was invested with the *scapular*. He appeared to be very devout. The noise of the hammers of those who were preparing the scaffold erected in the prison-yard, heard distinctly at this time, did not seem to affect him. At the conclusion of these exercises Donnelly retired to his cell, and there remained with his confessor, occasionally visited by his friends, awaiting the hour appointed for his execution. By his sentence, he was to be hanged between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The Sheriff decided to take him to the scaffold at 12 o'clock.

As the morning wore on, people from the country circumjacent arrived in great numbers. A very large crowd was soon assembled about the jail. The trees and house-windows and sheds in the vicinity were crowded with people. The gallows was erected in the previous afternoon in the very small and inconvenient yard adjoining the jail. Its top was higher than the wall that surrounded the yard, by some three feet, so that although the execution was intended to be private, every one who desired to become a spectator could readily do so. The military completely surrounded the Court-house, and sentries were posted on top of the wall surrounding the prison-yard. It was over this wall that Donnelly made his escape on Sunday night.

The scene in Donnelly's cell just before he was led out to be executed was one which indelibly impressed itself upon the minds of all who beheld it. In this narrow apartment, the grated door of which was thrown open, were the prisoner and the clergymen who attended him. Tapers were burning on the table. Donnelly appeared to be, at times, engaged in prayer, at other times he conversed cheerfully with those who were with him. His face, though very pale, wore a singular expression of resignation. He was dressed in a suit of black broadcloth, the same which he wore on his trial, with an embroidered shirt, and collar turned over a black neck-cloth. It was while arraying himself in this suit that he remarked to one of the constables, with a smile, "These are Donnelly's grave-clothes." The hair of the prisoner, which was very black and glossy, had been permitted to grow very long and hung in curls about his neck. He wore whiskers and a slight moustache. His features were regular and handsome, with the exception of his lips, which were thin and pressed together tightly. One of the priests was dressed in his clerical costume, and held in his hand a small crucifix. The grated bars of the cell, the postures of devotion of those within, the soft light shed by the tapers through the otherwise gloomy dungeon, and the circumstances which surrounded the young man,—he would have completed his twenty-fifth year, had he lived, on the 26th of May next,—about to be led out to expiate upon the scaffold the terrible crime of which he had been convicted, all conspired to make the scene a most impressive one.

At five minutes before 12 o'clock, Donnelly was led into the prison yard, into which a limited number of spectators had been admitted, and hundreds of people from the tree-tops and houses in the vicinity looked down. The gibbet—a rude structure—stood at one extremity of the yard. It consisted of two wooden posts and a cross-beam and a pulley, over which passed the rope, to one end of which were attached several weights,—252 pounds—which, when permitted to descend, would drag up the other end of the rope to which the noose was to be attached. On either side of the prisoner, who was not pinioned, walked the clergyman who had been with him, and the officers. As soon as he had reached the platform under the gallows, he knelt, the spectators removed their hats, and Rev. Dr. Jungkel offered prayer, after which Donnelly arose, and spoke nearly as follows:

My friends around me, my friends of New-Jersey, my friends from New-York, my friends from Buffalo, my friends from my own loved home of Washington, I address to you all a parting word, and long before my dying words have reached my friends in distant countries Donnelly will be no more. I feel that here surrounded by these ministers of Justice and by my friends, by this military display brought out here that the inevitable decree of so-called Justice is about to be carried out, and that, therefore, I stand upon the ground as one who has but a short time to live. When I look into my own soul, when I reflect upon the agony that I have suffered since I have been confined in those cells, when I look into the dark future, I feel that I stand on consecrated ground, ground consecrated to Justice so-called, consecrated to the death of a man innocent of crime. When I reflect on my old friends whom I see around me, when I reflect on my family who are away, my poor gray-headed father and bleeding-hearted sisters and brothers, when I reflect that in a few moments more I shall stand before the judgment seat of God, I am oppressed with a sense that I am uttering my last words. Anything that I may say I shall say it in sincerity. God is my witness, that I would not bring devastation to the hearthstone of any one, but it behooves me to die now with a full statement of the truth. There are those yet living,—there are those who have perjured themselves most miserably. I have no ill-will towards any one, no spirit of revenge to satiate. I have received the last rites of my Church. I have placed my trust in Christ, and by Christ alone will the judgment of my actions be made. I shall feel that any physical suffering that I may endure is nought,—a drop in the ocean, a pebble on the sea-shore. From the inmost recesses of my heart, I am not guilty of the crime with which I am charged. Oh! there is hell with its wide and open gate, ready to receive me if I should dare to utter what is false; and there are the golden portals of Heaven opened wide to receive me if I say what is true. Yet, knowing all this; knowing the implacable justice of God, I speak.

In the latter part of March I left a far-distant home, and came to New-York, purposing a change of life, in different ways. Shortly after, determining to recruit my health in a different position in life, I came to New-Jersey, and was employed at the Seaview House at Nevisink. A few days I had been there, when Moses was murdered. You have each, probably, read all the evidence which was brought out on my trial, and you must feel that it is impossible that I, standing upon the scaffold, and about to offer up my life, should draw doubt over it. William W Smith, the proprietor of the Seaview House, stands before God with the brand of a perjured sinner on his brow, more than Donnelly does. I have some questions to put to that man; I am not carried away by the realities of my position, but I have some questions to put to that man, which must be answered before he leaves this world. In the west passage of the Seaview House there were tracks of a bloody foot; Donnelly, the alleged assassin, could not have made them, for he was not in that part of the house. Albert S. Moses was not there on that morning. Who do we know was there that morning in his bare feet? Who do we know was there in his shirt and drawers that morning?—William W. Smith. Perhaps it is wrong in me to sum up my own case after it has already been summed up, but I have that which I must say. When that fearful cry of murder was heard that morning, Donnelly was down stairs in the bar-room; somebody else was in the house—there were a great many others, but Donnelly, poor Donnelly alone saw that man fall on his back, apparently never to rise again. It was his first impulse to say "he's dead," when he saw him cut and bleeding in the passage. Why was all that running back and forth in the house, if no one knew what was going to occur? It is due to Mrs. Bradford—that estimable lady—that I give her the meed of praise. She wrote down the convictions of the moment, as others should have done, instead of trusting to a technical lawyer. Donnelly, on the morning of the 1st of August, was dressed in a light suit of clothes, coat slate color, pants white, had no vest on, and a white shirt.

[The speaker here described the room in which Moses lay.] The sun rose about three minutes past 5 o'clock that morning, if I remember rightly. That room was situated in a corner of the house where the gable ends of the two houses joined; not a ray of the sun entered that room until afternoon. How could Donnelly have struck that blow at that time? When Donnelly entered that room that morning, 20 minutes after the outcry, the expression of Moses was, "that Donnelly! Oh, you son of a b—h; I wish I had a pistol to shoot you; you done this." These were the words of a dying man about to meet his Maker. Stepping to the bedside, I assisted him. I turned to the German barber, Munter. "What shall I do?" said he. I told him to get some court-plaster. I went out soon after, and when I again entered the room he was all but gone; the case was a desperate one. I met it; brought the man back to consciousness, so that he was enabled to make those statements which have brought me here. Was it natural for a man to turn back who has committed a crime like that and assist a man he has injured? I cut up a plaster, tied it, washed his body, and then God brought him back to life. It was done by God as the first cause and by Donnelly as the second—I saved his life for two hours. After the repeated attempts of Donnelly to save him, what did he say? "I was awakened by a blow on my throat, saw Donnelly, grappled with him, followed him out of the door into the hall; he ran down stairs; I returned." The impression made on the mind of Moses when he saw Donnelly in the hall was not removed by the after positions of Donnelly. He saw him next at his bedside. Donnelly goes down stairs, meets Smith, and says: "This was a terrible affair." [Mocking him.] "D—D—D—Donnelly, quiet yourself;" "that's not Donnelly that says that, but Smith. Judge Vredenburg asked, in his charge: "Why did Donnelly, being a Physician, run away instead of assisting the dying man?" Donnelly went to the German barber's to get his instruments and not the barber. I did not know the way; I had not been there long; I had on slippers; I started to go one way, and then thought it would be better to go the other. One witness says I turned on the grass plot, stooped down and picked up something—she did not know what, but thought it might be a knife. The evidence adduced shows that that knife was twelve inches long. "What did he pick up?" "I don't know," said the witness. The amount of it is, I did not pick up anything. My slipper came off and I stooped down to fix it, and I can bring plenty of witnesses who saw me. The amount of it is, I did not pick up anything. [To the Sheriff]—Don't let me go too far. "But," said the prosecution, "we must be satisfied about that knife; without that no Jury will ever convict Donnelly," and hence their testimony on that point. William W. Smith periled his immortal soul, saying Donnelly stood at the corner of the porch. Another witness says, as Donnelly does, that Donnelly was standing in the doorway opposite the door, when talking to Smith, thus proving, to use a vulgar simile, the sight of Donnelly must have been like the Irishman's rifle, which shot at right angles. I hope I have created a doubt in the minds of some of my friends who may have had a difficulty about the slipper movement or door.

Not knowing the ground, Donnelly went into a ravine, and the briars of a bush tore his coat. It wasn't torn as a man would tear it, but by a bush. Donnelly did not answer Truesdale like a murderer, when he asked him who did it. Miller, too, took a roundabout course to go for the doctor. I do not believe a breath of suspicion should light on him, but if it had, he would have been in the same position that I am in. I asked Miller "what room is he in?" That was perfectly natural. I knew a man by his room, and not by his name, like any other hotel clerk. [There was here considerable noise among the crowd outside, and an order was given to have them removed from the front of the Court House.) Smith found me in the bar-room. Smith said, "Donnelly, can't you do something for that man?" Said I, "Yes," "No." I said it right off. Smith said, "Go up stairs." "No," said he, "stay." "I'll go up." He went up, and I soon followed, too. The speaker described what occurred in Moses' room, and how he assisted the dying man. His shirts were examined, and no blood was found upon them. Connery, he continued, said the man could not live. I said, "Get a fork; let's try to do something for him." And if I had a scalpel or a fork I could have saved him; but older men overruled me. (Dr. Taylor was among the spectators; Donnelly addressed him.) Was there, Doctor—let me ask you as a dying man—was there a ligature in the wound?

Dr. Taylor—I don't recollect it.

Donnelly—Were the ends of the artery tied together? That was impossible, wasn't it? (Dr. Taylor's reply was inaudible.) All right, said Donnelly; yet it was said I tied them together. What Munter said was a base, infamous deception—it takes my life, ruins my once happy home, my grey-haired father, my bleeding-hearted sisters. Whoever was the first cause, Munter was the second, and Connery helped. He is still alive, and publishes a paper in New-York, and may he live long. Dr. Finnell was brought down from New-York, who dug up my deed. He would never have been brought down if I had killed the man. I hope I have stated nothing but stubborn facts, which cannot be got round. It should be considered that Donnelly was surrounded by circumstances he could not control. Every effort having failed to save him, Moses grasped my hand—never will I forget the grasp of that hand. It is not egotistical to say that what was done to save that man I did. I've got the ignominy—I've got the death, but give that to Donnelly—give it to him—give it to him—he deserves it. I want the reporter to take this down: Connery said to me, "Donnelly, don't give any detailed answer to any question; answer yes or no." But every conceivable question that could be asked of me was asked, and I answered it. Smith said he spoke to me about a knife—oh! the accomplished villain! Speak to me about a knife! Connery asked me what had become of my knife? I said, "I don't know." "Have you got it?" "I don't know." He did not ask me what I had done with it, or I should have answered. This was after he had told me to answer "Yes" or "No" to everything. Smith said, "What about that knife?" Oh, you know as much about it as I do.

Then take, oh friends, the dying declaration of your friend Donnelly, given after having received all the rights of the Christian Church, made with an awful appreciation of his fate. Take my dying declaration and weigh it. Oh, people of Monmouth! people of the good old County of Monmouth, you have cause to be proud of your ancestors, but oh, if Monmouth was ever disgraced, if ever a blot was cast upon the bright escutcheon of New-Jersey, you'll behold it when you see me dangling between heaven and earth. Oh, yes, there is more than the ghost of the shadow of a doubt. Oh, Vredenburg, you've got your wish, but the people of Monmouth County can rise superior to the Courts, or the Courts themselves above the political quicksands, or they will never prove worthy of themselves.

Gentlemen, the Judge has proved himself a man of irreproachable character, but that should not shield him for ruining my character. Oh, I am cut down at the very threshhold of my young manhood by an infamous but an unjust charge. A Judge goes on with a charge of three-quarters of an hour; oh, point to a single word that can prove him in favor of Donnelly. I have numerous friends of respectability. Since I have been in these cells hundreds of letters have reached me from those who know me—those who love me—that pure, angelic creature, who is at this moment on her knees imploring God to spare me—*she* will never believe that Donnelly is guilty. Oh, receive my poor body to-morrow morning—place it in the holy sepulchre—never be afraid to go to the grave—never be startled at the whispering of the winds, oh, Melissa! Oh, my friends, cherish my name, receive my dying declaration—receive it, and lay it to your souls as a precious unction. Oh! always vote; value your franchise now. Remember, by force of one vote Donnelly lost his life—three votes for, four against. The Chancellor of New-Jersey was for giving me a new trial. Oh, while that opinion is on record, Donnelly never should have suffered. [The Sheriff here, through one of the clergymen, reminded Donnelly to be brief.] Oh, let me say my last—let me say all I've got to say, and then I'm ready to suffer. Five out of eight of the Judges of the Court of Pardons are in favor of granting me a pardon, but there is a little proviso in the Constitution of New-Jersey saying the Governor must sign all bills. Oh, Governor Newell, never write a letter to a convicted man in prison, and quote Shakspeare to him again. (Dr. Cummings here spoke to him.) Oh, let me finish. I only speak what comes from my heart; my blood curdles. God, receive my soul; receive the tears that I have shed, that are being shed now; let them drop at thy feet as precious jewels. Unto thy hands I consign my soul. *Peccavi! Peccavi!* I know, oh, Jesus, that I have sinned deeply. I know that I have sinned. Nothing that I could do could atone for the great sin I have committed. I offer up this sacrifice. In a few moments I'll have to advocate my cause before your throne. I have no fear, oh God, relying upon the atonement of Christ. I appeal to thee, oh God, with a quivering lip—have mercy! have mercy! have mercy! (Shuddering.) Oh, what a death! God take my soul! (The rope was here adjusted round his neck.) Hold on! Oh, now tell me how I'm going to die; don't let me die in doubt. Tell me. Sheriff, Sheriff—Hard enough, Donnelly, hard enough!

Donnelly groaned several times. He had been speaking an hour and fifty-five minutes, and it was now 1:55 P. M. He wore no overcoat and no hat, but was dressed, as I have said, in a plain suit of black. He did not until the last moment appear to feel the cold. He drank four glasses of brandy just before he was brought out of his cell, and this, with the excitement of the occasion, kept him warm. At first he spoke very fluently, and the effect of the stimulus was apparent. But when he sank down at last upon his knees, and with the priest offered up a final prayer, he shivered very much.

The black cap was drawn over his head, the weights fell and Donnelly was suspended in the air. He gasped and drew himself up several times. Fifteen minutes after, Dr. Finnell announced that his heart had ceased to beat. The body hung thirty minutes, and was then cut down and placed in a mahogany coffin inclosed in a box, which was taken to the cars. The usual inscription on a small silver plate, on the coffin, told the name and age of him who lay within. It was the desire of Donnelly that his remains should be interred in Washington, D. C., where he passed many years of his life, and where the lady to whom he was engaged—whose name it is unnecessary to make public—resides. This lady Donnelly desired to visit him and bid him farewell, and it is said she was much attached to him and desired to see him. His friends, to satisfy him, on Thursday wrote a note asking her to come, and gave it to Donnelly for his signature, promising to telegraph it to Washington. But it was not deemed advisable to send it. The lady's friends sent word that the lady would not be here. He was informed of it this morning, and it affected him very much. A member of her family was with him, however, in his last moments.

Suspicion having been cast upon Mr. Van Doren the jailor, and others, of assisting Donnelly in his escape from prison, the latter to-day made the following affidavit exonerating Mr. Van Doren:

State of New-Jersey, Monmouth County.—James P. Donnelly being duly sworn according to law, on his oath, saith: That neither Isaac P. Van Doren, the Keeper of the Jail of the County of Monmouth, nor any of his family, nor any person or persons connected with, or having charge in any way whatever of, said jail, or the Court-house in Freehold, had any connection, either directly or indirectly, in any way whatever, with his escape from the said jail on the night of the 3d of January, 1858; nor did the said Isaac P. Van Doren, or his family, or any person or persons in any way connected with said jail or Court-house, or any other person or persons in Freehold, in any way on said night when I made my escape, render me any assistance; nor did he, or they, or any of them, aid, abet or connive at, or furnish, or procure to be furnished, any aid or means whatever, at that time or at any time before the said night of the 3d of January, 1858, and I hereby exonerate and exculpate the said Isaac P. Van Doren, his family or any other person in Freehold, from any participation in said escape. JAS. P. DONNELLY,
of Washington, D. C.

Sworn and subscribed at the Monmouth Jail at 10 o'clock A. M., Jan. 8, 1858, before me,
THOMAS C. THROCKMORTON, Judge.

Donnelly's remains were conveyed to New-York this afternoon. They will be interred in the Eleventh-street (Catholic) Cemetery. C.

BLOODY WORK IN THE FOURTH WARD.

One Person Shot Dead—Another Mortally Wounded—Arrest of the Homicide—Coroner's Inquest—Statements of Wogan and Kennedy.

A little after 12 o'clock yesterday morning, Michael Wogan, Jr., who professes to be a private watchman for several stores in Oliver, James and Cherry streets, got into an altercation with a young man named Edward Kennedy, in the German dance-house No. 98 James-street. After a few angry words they passed into the street, where the quarrel was renewed. The two soon clenched, and finally Wogan, drawing a revolver, shot on the pavement, as is supposed, to intimidate Kennedy, and a second at Kennedy, the ball entering his right side. In a moment he fired another barrel, the ball of which hit a boy named Michael Casey, in the left side. Several of the Fourth Ward Police arrived on the ground and took Wogan into custody and had the injured persons removed to the City Hospital. Casey died a few minutes after being admitted. Kennedy is still alive, but his recovery is regarded as very doubtful.

Wogan is a young man only 20 years of age, and a son of ex-Policeman Wogan, of the Fourth Ward. He is the Michael Wogan who a short time since was tried before Judge Russell on a charge of arson in the first degree, found guilty, but let off on a promise of good behavior. His reputation has been bad for some time, and he has been accused of several gross assaults and robberies. On Sunday last he was arrested on a charge of falsely representing himself to be an officer, and making arrests and levying black-mail, but was discharged, as no witnesses appeared against him. During the Dead-Rabbit riot he was appointed special policeman in the Fourth Ward, and has since been an applicant for a permanent appointment on the Police.

Edward Kennedy is of the same age with Wogan. He learned the caulker's trade, and worked at it regularly till within the past nine months, since which time he has been doing nothing. His recent associates have been of a bad character, although fortunately he has never been charged with any dishonorable or dishonest conduct.

The ball entered the cavity of the chest, on the right side, three inches below the nipple, and thence passed downward, lodging among the muscles, where it still remains.

Michael Casey, who died so soon after being shot, was about 18 years old. No one knows anything as to his parentage or history. The Police of the Fourth Ward report him as a thief.

Coroner Hills entered upon an investigation of the case at noon yesterday, at the City Hospital. A jury being sworn in, the following evidence was taken:

John L. Roff, of No. 94 James-street, was the first witness called—He testified that a little after 12 o'clock he heard a row in the street, close by his place; he went to the scene of the disturbance and saw Michael Wogan, Jr., and the deceased quarreling; Wogan told the deceased to go home, and the latter said he would not go till he got ready; the prisoner then said to the deceased, "If you or any of your friends, have anything against me, take it out of me now;" at this the deceased told the prisoner to lay his hand on his shoulder if he dare, upon which the prisoner touched his shoulder lightly with his hand; both parties immediately clenched; the prisoner gave a rap with his club, after which he let the club fall; he told the deceased to let go of him, and immediately fired a shot on the walk; the deceased continued to keep hold of the prisoner, and the latter fired a second shot, hitting the deceased in the side; the deceased cried out to me "Jack, I am shot;" at this time some officers came up; three shots were fired; he did not know who fired the third shot; the prisoner was a private watchmen; he had known him several years; he did not know of his ever having been in the Police Department.

John Jones testified that he kept a porter-house at No. 100 James-street; he was inside his place when he heard a noise in the street; this was about 12½ o'clock; he ran into the street, and saw Mike Wogan and another man, having hold of each other; Wogan hit the other man in the mouth with his club and told him he would shoot him if he did not let go of him; Wogan then fired a shot on the sidewalk and told the deceased a second time to let go of him or he would shoot him; the deceased paid no attention to what he said, upon which he fired a second shot, hitting the deceased in the side; the deceased fell to the pavement and pulled Wogan on top of him; Wogan sprung to his feet and struck the sidewalk several times with his club; a third shot was fired, which proceeded close from Wogan, but he did not see him fire; he did not see the commencement of the difficulty; he had known the prisoner by name about six weeks, but did not know of his being a private watchman; he had heard that the prisoner once arrested the deceased, and that the latter threatened to be revenged upon him; Wogan made the statement after the occurrence; before the third shot was fired, some three minutes elapsed, during which the prisoner kept rapping with his club.

Thomas Mullins, a sailor, residing at No. 37 Oliver-street, stated that he was standing in front of the liquor store, at No. 101 James-street, kept by the preceding witness. He corroborated in the main the testimony of Mr. Jones. Kennedy jumped up after being shot and pulled off his shirt, and witness saw where the ball entered. After the prisoner fired the second time he dropped his pistol, but immediately picked it up again. He saw the prisoner fire the third shot. This shot took effect in the breast of a boy who was standing close by him talking at the time. The deceased had not taken any part in the row. He saw no weapons in the hand of any one but the prisoner. There was no provocation for the third shot. After the third shot the police came up.

George Coleman, a sailor, residing at No. 67 Cherry-street, testified that at a late hour, yesterday morning, as he was passing through James-street, he heard a pistol fired; he crossed the street and saw Kennedy who was shot; after he left the place, and was recrossing the street, he heard a second pistol fired, and a small man fell, who was standing near by; he only heard two shots fired.

Margaret Kinslay sworn, stated that she kept a boarding-house at No. 94 James-street; she did not know the prisoner or the persons shot; Roff, the witness boarded with her; when he ran out to see what the disturbance was she followed after him, fearing he might get into some difficulty as he was in liquor at the time. When she reached the walk she heard the prisoner say to the man whose mouth was bleeding, "I will take you and put you where you was before, I would not have let you out only for your brother." After a few words between the two, the prisoner took hold of the accused and gave him a push, a moment afterwards he fired a pistol on the walk and immediately thereafter shot the deceased in the side. The prisoner kept hold of the deceased after he fell, and shortly fired a third shot, the latter hitting a boy who stood beside her; she had to step out of the way to let the boy fall; she heard no threats uttered against the prisoner; the prisoner said to the first man who was shot, "You have a knife," and he said, "No, I have not," at the same time raising up both of his hands; after going to the Station-house, she heard the prisoner remark, "I am sorry only for the small boy."

George Tradder, sailor, boarding at No. 62 James-street, testified that as he was walking through James-street, near Cherry, about 12 o'clock, he saw the prisoner have hold of Kennedy by the collar; he seemed to be endeavoring to take Kennedy to the Station-house; the two wrangled and cursed at each other for some time, when he saw the prisoner raise a club and strike Kennedy in the face; from the club the prisoner carried he took him to be a policeman; after this the shooting took place as detailed by the previous witnesses; he thought the third shot might be accidental; when the third shot was fired the prisoner was in a stooping position, and had hold of the deceased.

Dr. John C. Dubois, resident Surgeon of the City Hospital, testified—That the deceased was brought to the Hospital about 1 o'clock in the morning; he was in a dying condition, and only breathed two or three times after he saw him; he made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found that the ball entered the left side, about two inches above the nipple, just below the anterior border of the axilla, and opposite the second rib; it passed obliquely through the parietes of the chest, fracturing the fourth rib, and passing entirely through the left lung; the left pleural cavity was filled with fluid blood, and both lungs were gorged with black venous blood; the pericardium, heart, diaphragm and abdominal regions were untouched; the ball was found lodged in the body of the sixth dorsal vertebra, entering the spinal canal, and making direct pressure on the canal without wounding it; death was caused by compression of the spinal marrow.

The further examination of witnesses was here postponed till 11 o'clock this morning.

The following statements of the affair were made by Wogan and Kennedy to our reporter:

WOGAN'S STATEMENT.

I shall be twenty-one years old in June next About a month ago I was a Deputy Sheriff, and arrested Kennedy; and since that he swore vengeance on me and said he would have my life; and since that he and Casey, and a whole gang of other loafers and rowdies I know, have been tracing and following me round, vowing they'd have my life.

Last night about half after twelve, I suppose, Kennedy and Casey came up as I was standing on the corner of James and Cherry streets, and begun to blow and threaten; and finally Kennedy said I must go to the dock and fight. I told him I wouldn't do it; and finally, to get away from them, I went in No. 100 James street and stayed a little while, and then came out, and as I came out met them again watching at the door, when they again began to threaten.

I then went into 28 James-street and they followed me inside, and he told me again that I must go on the dock and fight, and I told him I couldn't do such a thing, my hands was tied in the law; you see, I'm in a little trouble now, before this, and I promised Judge Russell if he'd let me go I wouldn't lay a hand to no man; they followed me to the corner and kept threatening, and finally he (Kennedy) took hold of my collar and said he would cut my guts out; I took up my club and gave the alarm-rap twice but didn't get any answer; but I finally gave the alarm-rap again and did get answered; Kennedy then drew his knife and made a stab at me, but didn't hit me much: I then took out my revolver and fired a shot into the ground, and told him if he didn't let go of me I'd hurt him; he then made another plunge at me with his knife, and we both fell down to the ground, and while we were falling the pistol went off and shot Kennedy; I then got up and picked up my revolver, and in picking it up it accidentally went off and shot Casey.

KENNEDY'S STATEMENT.

I am a few months over twenty years of age, and reside with my parents, at No. 133 Cherry-street. I learned the caulker's trade, and used to work at it regularly, but during the past nine months have only done occasional jobs such as I could pick up. About six weeks ago, Wogan put me out of the dance-house at No. 100 James-street, and since then I have not been on good terms with him. Thursday evening I spent up town, in Sixteenth-street, near First-avenue, and came down town at a late hour. About 11½ o'clock I went to the dance-house at No. 59 James-street, to find an acquaintance of mine, named Pat Farley. As he was not there, I went to the dance-house No. 98 James-street. At the latter place I met Mike Wogan. I told Mike that if I had anything to do with the place I would not allow such fellows as him in there. I told him he could not put me out there, as he did at No. 100 James-street. Mike said something about putting me out if I dared to be saucy, when the landlord told me he wanted to shut up, and asked us both to leave. I went out, and Mike followed directly after me. I told Mike that all the people of the Ward who knew him were down on him. He replied, "I don't care what you say, as you are only a sucker and a thief," and immediately hit me across the mouth with his club or the end of his pistol. After hitting me he clinched hold of me and fired his pistol on the pavement. I told him I didn't care for his pistol. Mike said "I'll see if you don't care," and instantly fired the pistol at me, hitting me in the side. I fell after being shot, and then Mike shot Casey, suspecting, as I suppose, that he was a friend of mine. I had never seen Casey before that night. I had no knife that night.

Political.—The New-Hampshire Republican State Convention adopted a declaration of sentiment and resolutions, setting forth that it was the duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories; that squatter sovereignty, as illustrated by the Democratic Party, is a sham; that the imposition of an obnoxious Constitution and unjust laws upon a people is tyranny; that we can have but little respect for the pretended efforts to maintain the neutrality laws, while one of the signers of the Ostend Manifesto is President of the United States; that while the United States troops are engaged in subjugating Kansas the golden opportunity of extinguishing the rebellion in Utah is lost, and that, too, while a Democratic Congress is issuing twenty millions of dollars in treasury notes to pay the expenses.

Obituary.

Baron Von Reden, one of the most renowned of German statisticians, has lately died of inflammation of the lungs, which followed a cold which he took at the opening of the Szolnok-Debreczin Railroad.

Captain Benj. Beecher, Sen., of New-Haven, a well-known Sound navigator, died on Thursday, at the age of 82.

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Forty-third Anniversary Celebration.

Annual Ball and Banquet of the Tammany Society at Tammany Hall.

SPEECHES OF JOHN VAN BUREN AND OTHERS.

Interesting Letters from Gov. Wise, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Jefferson Davis, Mayor Tiemann, and Others.

DECORATIONS, SCENES, &c.

The Forty-third Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans was celebrated in Tammany Hotel last evening, by Tammany Society, or the Columbian Order, by a grand ball and banquet. Unusual exertions had been made by the several Committees, under the supervision of Col. Daniel E. Delavan, Grand Sachem to render the occasion, if possible, more gratifying to the guests and friends generally than any of the former anniversary celebrations of this ancient Society. Soon after eight o'clock the guests and friends began to enter the hotel, and when the hour of ten arrived the Hall was filled with those seeking pleasure in the dance, under the inspiring influence of music from Shelton's Band. The reception room was filled with the more distinguished of the invited guests, among whom were the following: John Van Buren, Captain Hudson, of the United States Navy; Senator Spinola and Samuel J. Boyd, of Kings; Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn; Ex-Mayor Mickle, of New-York; Governors Townsend, Bell and Gunther, of the Almshouse; Hon. John C. Wright, late Comptroller; Hon. James H. Lynch, Mr. B. F. Delano, United States Naval Constructor; R. F. Schoonmaker, District-Attorney of Kings; Colonel Ward B. Burnett, Supervisor Briggs, Judges John R. Brady and Charles P. Daly, of the Common Pleas; Hon. Garret Stryker, Marshal Rynders, Alderman Clancy, President of the Board of Aldermen; Judge Capers, Gen. Wm. Hall, Ex-Councilman Bryan McCahill, Ex-Alderman John H. Briggs, General Spicer, Captain J. W. Spicer, Mr. John A. Godfrey, Mr. Wm. M. Browne, Mr. Wm. E. Lawrence, Dr. Sawyer, Mr. Wm. E. Townsend, &c., &c., &c.

The decorations were arranged under the direction of Mr. Dunlap, Chairman of the Committee.

The assemblage was large.

At 9½ o'clock the members of the Society and invited guests formed in military order, marched up the stairs, through the ball-room, and, after passing through the lines of ladies and gentlemen drawn up for the purpose of receiving them, halted to hear the following address from Col. Delavan, the Grand Sachem:

Colonel Delavan said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Honored Guests and Members of the Society: I cordially greet you here this evening, the anniversary of the glorious Battle of New-Orleans. It is well known to you, fair daughters of Columbia, that this is our natal day. This is our anniversary, to keep in live remembrance the great achievement that added so much to the lustre of the annals of our beloved country and to keep in live remembrance the great hero, patriot and statesman of that day. Although he has passed from our midst, still his spirit is with us to animate us and cheer us. And every good son of Tammany will revere his name forever. [Cheers.] We are particularly indebted to the fair daughters of Columbia for honoring us on this occasion, as they have for many years past. [Cheers.] What would our celebration be without them? The galaxy of beauty and talent adds splendor to this occasion, and cheers on the brothers of Tammany to perpetuate that great day and to perpetuate the name of Jackson. [Cheers.] And the brothers of Saint Tammany have endeavored to make this celebration as pleasant as possible to the fair ladies and to you, our honored guests. Only give us your presence, ladies, on this occasion, as you have so often in the past, and I will pledge you that all the members of the society—for I know that my brethren will hold me to it—will continue to celebrate this great day as long as the Society lives. [Cheers.] Ladies, the ball-room is no place to make a speech, and I know you are all anxious to get a dancing. But, before we retire I want to propose three hearty cheers for the day we celebrate. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] Now, three cheers for the President of the United States. [Continued cheers.] Three cheers for the ladies who have honored us with their presence here to-night. [Vehement cheering.]

Three cheers for our honored guests. [Prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Douglas Taylor (chairman of the floor committee) proposed three cheers for our Grand Sachem, Daniel E. Delavan. [Great cheers.]

Then he proposed three cheers for the chairman of the General Committee, Peter B. Sweeney. [Cheers.]

Then he proposed three cheers for the President of the Board of Supervisors, the old warhorse, E. F. Purdy. [Cheers.]

Then he proposed three cheers for John Van Buren, which were given with a will.

And then, though last not least, he proposed three cheers for Isaac V. Fowler, which was responded to with great enthusiasm.

DECORATIONS.

The staircase leading to the ball-room was draped in the national colors. The ball-room itself was decorated with much taste. From the centre-piece of the ceiling were stretched, as so many radii, alternate stripes of red and white cloth, which, slightly dependent in the middle, formed a magnificent canopy for the brilliant assemblage underneath. The walls were covered with flags, over which were hung, at regular intervals, the arms of each of the thirty-one States. Mirrors, and emblematic devices of various kinds, were profusely scattered among the drapery. On one side was a portrait of Andrew Jackson. This was surmounted by the ivory cane, with gold head and ferule, which was found in the carriage wherein Santa Anna abandoned his cork leg. Crossing the cane was the sword of Captain Taylor, the officer by whom the cane and leg were captured. These souvenirs were furnished by Marshal Rynders, to whom they had been presented by the Baltimore Guards. On the opposite side of the room, and in front of the orchestra, hung an excellent portrait of President Buchanan, painted by McMasters, for Marshal Rynders, during the last campaign. This was wreathed with the garland and banner presented to the Marshal by the Southern ladies sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the evening of the great Democratic torchlight procession, at which he officiated as Grand Marshal. On the lower end of the apartment, and nearly covering its whole area, was stretched the celebrated picture of the battle of New-Orleans, painted expressly for the Tammany Society. A more imposing *toute ensemble* has rarely been witnessed.

When the parade of the guests and the speech of the Grand Sachem had been concluded, the party adjourned to the supper room, where the following regular and volunteer toasts were read. Fitting responses were made by John Van Buren, Marshal Rynders and others:

REGULAR TOASTS.

The Day we Celebrate—Ever to be remembered as the Anniversary of the Glorious Victory of New-Orleans.

James Buchanan, President of the United States—The worthy successor of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.

John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States—Kentucky's young and gallant son.

The Memory of Andrew Jackson.

The Congress of the United States.

The Army and Navy of the United States.

The State of New-York—Once more high in the list of Democratic States—may she never again lose her proud position.

The Legislature of New-York—May it undo in 1858 the misdoings of 1857.

The City of New-York—Great in material wealth and progress, still greater in her staunch and faithful Democracy.

Washington—The illustrious pattern of all that is pure, patriotic and magnanimous.

The Tammany Society—Coeval with the Constitution—may we always revere the memories of its founders, observe their ordinances, maintain their principles, and, like them, keep the chain of Union strong and bright.

The Press—Enlightened and incorruptible—the lever of freedom.

Woman—God bless her;

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

Senator Jones, of Tennessee:

May his spirit, whose deeds we this day commemorate, influence and direct Democrats in every contest, and lead them to victory over all foes to the Republic—foreign and internal.

Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan, of Penn.:

The first and last half of the Nineteenth Century—Linked by the ties of two Administrations, which rest upon the grateful hearts of the people.

Hon. Sam'l S. Cox, of Ohio:

The two wings of the Democracy—If such there be—like the two wings of the eagle; they will bear up the body of the party above the clouds and into the sunlight.

Hon. J. George Harris, U. S. N.:

President Jackson's Administration—One of those brilliant lights of the past which illuminated the present and throw their rays to the future.

Senator John D. Willard:

The indomitable Democracy of the City of New-York—Ever ready to meet the foe, may they preserve and defend through all time, as heretofore, the pure tenets of Democracy, as taught by the fathers of our Republic.

Hon. Wm. G. Sands:

The Democracy of the Union, having no disposition to alter an act of the Administration or expunge a sentiment in the message of President Buchanan. May he continue to enforce the Constitution and laws with the same strictness and purity to the end of his administration.

Purser Levi D. Slamm, U. S. N.:

The integrity and union of the Democratic Party: they can never be in jeopardy whilst James Buchanan stands at the helm.

Hon. Chas. W. Pomeroy:

While the National Democracy continue to respond to the clear ringing bugle blasts of old Tammany—it will be sure to "keep step to the music of the Union!"

The lateness of the hour at which the banquet commenced, prevents a more extended report this morning.

During the evening the Grand Sachem read a list of the letters that had been received from invited guests, the most interesting of which are the following:

From Governor Wise.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30, 1857.

To Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., for the Committee:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the invitation of the Society of Tammany to attend their celebration of the Forty-third Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, the evening of the 8th day of January next.

I regret that I cannot be with you in person, but I tender to you my warmest sympathy in the sentiments and objects of your celebration. I trust that your venerable Order will always uphold the Federal Constitution, with which you proudly claim to be contemporaneous; that you will strive to revive and perpetuate the spirit of the revolutionary fathers, who you boast were your founders; and that you will now, more than ever, cherish national as opposed to sectional feelings; a strict construction of the Constitution, as opposed to all compromises of its provisions; true Democracy in its Republican form, as opposed to the licentiousness of mobs or mere majorities enacting their own "higher law," and the liberties of the people against all power, delegated or undelegated, upon earth.

To these ends you may well commemorate the victory of New-Orleans. Its hero was "guided by law, and bound by duty," when he took the responsibility to save a city then, and afterwards to save a country from a foe more formidable than foreign bayonets. He gave us the motto: "The Union must and shall be preserved;" and I hope that his great authority still remains potent to stamp it upon every heart, and upon every banner in the whole country. To preserve it we must steadily adhere to the Democratic faith and platform; we must stand by you in standing by James Buchanan as the people stood by Andrew Jackson. He had to contend with the Money Power, and subdued it by the Samson of Democracy. We now have to meet the Black Demon of the "higher law," and the same Samson services in vigor to fight for the chosen people. God forbid that the Samson of Democracy shall at last be a Samson Agonistes, shorn and blinded, to become a destroyer. Almost every other people and every other party, except the American Democracy, have had their "bridges of asses;" but I do pray that we may not be such asses ourselves as to make a bridge of Slavery, or of any other subject, for us to stall at in a career and progress of national greatness. And yet, gentlemen, there are a great *many Kans-asses* in our country, and they are not half as stubborn asses as the *Can't-asses*. A driver can get along after a manner with an ass that *can*, but the cruelest goad will not prevail with the asses who *can't*. They are the stubbornest of all, and are sure to stall just in the way, and at the very place of most danger. They bray a *political religion* and *religious politics*. The best whip which ever touched these asses exactly in the raw was James Buchanan's Conestoga thong, laid right on upon forty fanatical preachers "all in a row."

As to your other motto—"Civil and religious liberty"—ours was saved by the Virginia Democracy in 1855. We struck the dark lantern out of the hands of ineffable Sam, and none now are found so poor as to "hurrah!" for him. We, therefore, have some right to say to you on other topics, that all common sense and justice require is that we let each other's property, and peace, and political privileges alone, and attend to the conservation of our own interests, respectively, at home. When we happen to meet in the common Territories, to make new homes and neighborhoods there, all we have to do is to respect each other's equal rights. If we are Southern slaveholders, don't let our property be invaded or taken away from us; don't allow any power to prevent us from settling upon common lands, or don't drive us away from the settlements we have made upon a domain purchased or won by common treasure and united valor. On the other hand, if you prefer that Slavery shall not be incorporated in the new body politic of which you are to become members, we promise you that it shall not be imposed upon you, with our consent, either by force or by fraud. We propose to go together to the polls as equals, justly respecting each other's rights, and there determine, by legal votes, what shall be the *law* of the case? If property be established in one form or another, it shall be respected; and, if forbidden in any particular form, it shall not in that form exist in that community. Now, has this just, fair and equal course been observed in Kansas? I fearlessly say that it has not been observed. Force and fraud both, on both sides, have been attempted, and have to a shameful extent prevailed. And it is the great vocation of Democracy to put down both fraud and force in this and in all other cases. How? The case divides itself into two categories—the one *de jure* in the Territory, as between the Convention and the people; and the other *de facto* in the country at large, as between Congress and the Territory. In the first, in Kansas there was an "Enabling Statute." If the Kansas-Nebraska act did not enable the people to hold a Convention, or to make laws for their own self-government, it had no virtue in it at all. The Kansas-Nebraska bill organized a Territory, and the people thereof were enabled thereby to govern themselves. By their own laws they organized a Convention to frame a Constitution of State Government. That Convention was, therefore, *de jure legitimate*. It formed a Constitution, and had a right to form it. That was its function, and there its power ended, except to submit it, as a proposed organic law, to the fair and free election of the Sovereign People, to be *adopted* or to be *rejected* by them. They, in their organized being of legal voters, are alone sovereign. The entire Constitution ought to have been submitted to their lawful voices at the polls. The power was not delegated to the Convention to proclaim and establish a State Constitution; it had to be approved by Congress, and much more had it to be approved by the sovereign principals for whom the mere agent, the Convention, acted. It was not a mere statute law repealable at will, by a Legislature to sit yearly, and to be chosen by the precincts of annual elections. It was the great fundamental organic law under which titles and tenures and franchises were to be held; and Judges and Legislators were to sit, and Executive authority was to wield the arms of State; and offices were to be filled; and justice was to be teministered: and law was to be enacted; and confederate station was to be assumed; and sovereignty itself was to be assumed; and it was to be irrepealable by legislation; and to be, in a word, the Supreme Constitution of a State, under which she was to be received into the most glorious Union of States which ever protected and fortified the liberties of mankind! What!—tell us that an instrument of this dignity; that Republican Government itself, was not to be submitted in its form and plan proposed, to the only lawful sovereigns—the organized people—not a mere mass of persons, but the *bona fide* inhabitants and legal voters of the State to be governed, for their election, to adopt or reject it! *De jure*, I say it ought to have been so submitted. Pure and undefiled Republicanism, conservative Democracy, required that it should be so submitted. There is no mobocracy in that idea. It is even, just, steady, organized, free Republican action; the law of popular liberty, defined by citizenship and the rule of election, and is the true example of essential sovereignty in the People. Instead of so submitting this proposed Constitution by the mere agent, the Convention, deferentially to the principals, the organized sovereign People, there was a usurpation, a withholding from them of a fair, free, full and equal election to choose or not to choose their own Constitution of self-government. It was *ex parte*; it was all on one side; it was, in gambling phrase, the foul "Heads I win and tails you lose;" the Constitution was obliged to be adopted, with the clause or without the clause; the vote was bound to be "*for the Constitution*;" it was all *pro* and *no con.*; and we say that was no submission to an *election* at all. Election is choice of alternatives, to adopt or to reject; to reject as well as adopt, to adopt as well as reject.

There was no choice in this case, and no equality of voters in the case. Three men went to the polls: A said, "I vote *for* the Constitution, with or without the clause;" but B and C said, "We vote against it, with or without the clause." A's vote was counted, B's and C's were not to be counted, and thus one was made not only to offset two, but to be sole substitute in fact for three against the majority of two to one out of three. Now this was but the unveiled trickery and shameless fraud of a so-called schedule. There was neither right nor justice in it. The Democracy of Virginia at least scorns a title of any sort founded on a fraud, occult or palpable, like this. We say that as between the Convention of Lecompton and the people of Kansas, the question was one *de jure*, and *de jure* the whole Constitution in all its parts ought to have been submitted to all the legal voters, *pro* and *con.*, and the two voters ought to have been allowed their voices against it as well as the one voter his voice for it. And, so far as Slavery is concerned, it made the case worse against that species of property, to submit the Slavery clause alone to the election of the people. Why discriminate in respect to that "peculiar institution?" Is it because it was peculiar? If we contend for anything especially, it is that our property shall not be distinguished or discriminated from other property in legislation. It stands on the same footing of right to protection and preservation which is claimed for any other description of thing owned or possessed by others as property. Why was this singled out for the chances of prohibition? Was it not enough that the Badger amendment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill had already enacted that all laws protecting and establishing it prior to 1819–'20 should be repealed? Why repeat a discrimination against Slavery in this schedule of submission? This was ground enough to make Pro-Slavery partisans reject it. In fact, and of right, if the Constitution had not been submitted at all, in whole or in part, to the people, it would have been more impartial and more just to the Slaveholder than as it was submitted. If there be any mistaken and misguided, and misguiding parties in the South, who would be guilty of arraying against the equal rights of Slave-property the irresistible and indisputable rights of popular sovereignty, we would have our property from the guardianship of such folly, and rely, as property and protection must always most safely rely, rather upon law and order and the rule of justice and fair dealing—to "ask nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing which is wrong." On the ground of policy, then, as well *de jure* the whole Constitution ought to have been submitted to all the legal voters, without fear, favor, fraud or force. So much for the case *de jure*.

3d. The Convention saw fit to submit the Constitution to the one voter alone, and not to all three of the voters, and the Convention was *legitimate*. It was legitimate, *de facto*. Congress could not go behind the return; it cannot intervene, we are told, except to see that law has authorized the act, and that the form is Republican. The law authorized the act, and we grant the form of the Constitution itself to be Republican. We don't agree with Mr. Senator Douglas, that his own Kansas-Nebraska Act was not an "enabling statute," and we don't agree, either, with the President, Mr. Buchanan, that Slavery was the only "domestic institution" to be submitted, as such, to the people. The Kansas bill enabled the people to govern themselves; that was its very essence and its chief excellence, and every municipal institution of a State Government is a "*domestic* institution." The President is a bachelor, and he must, therefore be excused for not comprehending a "domestic institution" as well as we who have houses full of children. He had better reasons for his recommendation than he assigned. He was bound to look to the fact that this was the work of a *legitimate Convention*, and that the work itself was *in form Republican*, and that these were subjects for Kansas alone to judge of. But whether Kansas had been allowed to judge—whether her people had been allowed to choose, to elect, to adopt or reject the Constitution of Government proposed for them—whether they had been allowed to govern themselves—*was another fact* which had to be looked to—*de facto, whether the schedule was Republican?* *De facto*, whether there were not other domestic institutions, besides Slavery, which ought to have been submitted to the sovereign legal voters? It is the very gladness and glory of our State Governments, when organized, that they guard and govern the hearth-stones and homes of the people of the United States. The State Governments are the municipalities of sovereignty which embrace especially the individual persons, the families, the households, the altars and the homes of our people. It is that which makes State rights, State laws, State organization, State action, so precious, because so *domestic*, in our confederacy. The Federal Government embraces rather national and foreign subjects of jurisdiction, and, therefore, it ought to leave all domestic questions to the States and the people. What then? Why, then, if the schedule of submission was anti-Republican, if it was partial, if it did not acknowledge and allow the sovereign right of the people to judge for themselves on the question of highest dignity, the organic law of their Government, and discriminated unequally between the subjects of property,—the Congress of the United States ought not to reject the legitimate and Republican Constitution, but *ought to adopt it subject to a fair and legal vote of the people of Kansas, according to a law to be prescribed by their territorial legislature; and to admit the State under its Constitution whenever the Territory shall proclaim its approval and adoption by the people. If they adopt it, to admit her into the Union ipso facto; and if they reject it, to leave the people of Kansas in their own way to organize another Convention, and to submit another Constitution to Congress for approval.*

This would be a plain and easy solution, and would take all the asses over the "*bridge of shrieks*." And for any difference of opinion as to the mere mode of submitting or solving this question, I protest that no true, honest, earnest Democrat shall be proscribed. No Northerner ought to denounce the President for recognizing *the fact* of the legitimacy of the Lecompton Convention, and no Southerner ought to denounce Senator Douglas for contending manfully for *the right* of the sovereign people to adopt or reject their own form of self-government. There is no conflict, in truth, between the two principles *de jure* and *de facto*—they, combined, rule the case and rule it rightly.

It may be very desirable to have Kansas admitted as a State as early as practicable, but nothing will be gained by admitting her into the Union in a mode offensive and oppressive to a large majority of her voters. Wisdom should teach a minority to insist upon nothing but what is sustained by perfect fairness and justice. A majority can take care of itself, and a minority should be the last to resort to either fraud or force. Nothing less than the highest tone of morality can protect a minority in its rights, or will restrain a majority from wrong. The great State of New-York should realize the responsibility resting upon her. If she will stand by Mr. Buchanan as she did by Gen. Jackson; if her Democracy will only firmly unite; if she will maintain no other rule than the justice rule of the law and the Constitution; if she will remember her greatest stake in swelling the late Democratic triumphs into a permanency of power, and in maintaining law, order, justice, peace and union; if her Democracy will cease their factious divisions and devotedly and unitedly come up to the patriotic work of saving a happy and prosperous confederacy from the dangers of dissolution, or the disasters of civil war; then truly New-York will resume her empire and be an arbitress thrice blessed as the peacemaker. All the sister States already contribute to her beauty and strength; she is in position and power to be an arbitress, but to be so in truth and with effect, she must be sanctified to the high and holy office. I am with the highest respect, Yours truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

From Martin Van Buren.

LINDENWALD, Jan. 4, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: At the age of three score and fifteen I might well claim to be excused from replying to your polite invitation for the Eighth of January, but it is more agreeable to my feelings to continue, by doing so, on this occasion at least, the interchange of opinion upon political interests, and questions which have marked our relations for nearly half a century.

In respect to the important event which you propose to celebrate—the unsurpassed merits of its hero, Andrew Jackson, and the gallantry displayed by his brave companions in arms—we have from the beginning been of one opinion. Although that opinion is too well grounded to be changed, and has been too earnestly expressed to need new proofs of its sincerity, it is nevertheless entirely proper that we should, on each succeeding anniversary of that great day, renew the expression of our ardent desires, that the glories and the benefits which it secured to our country may be perpetual. In this good work the action of Tammany is in harmony with the patriotic course she has ever pursued. Always supporting what she believes to be the cause of the country, she has been the vigorous and manly defender of every Democratic Administration of the Federal Government, from the civil revolution of 1800 to the present day, and, actuated by the same motive, her members have done themselves great credit by the alacrity and zeal with which they came forward to shield President Buchanan, so recently the object of their choice, from assaults on account of suggestions contained in his first annual Message upon a subject of deep and delicate interest—neither then nor yet sufficiently developed for positive opinion or definite action—suggestions which they could not for a moment doubt were well intended, and which they also believed well calculated to bring that grave matter to a successful and satisfactory termination.

It has been by a course so patriotic and consistent that your Society has, from comparatively small beginnings, been raised to a condition of power and respectability superior to any similar Association with which we are acquainted in this or any other country, and the earnest wish of every sincere Democrat must be that ground so honorably acquired may be hereafter maintained with equal credit and success. Let us, wisely and candidly, admit that the accomplishment of this aspiration is a matter not free from difficulties of the gravest character. Tammany Society has become, on a smaller scale, what the people of the United States are upon the largest—"a wilderness of free minds," and such bodies, by the law of their natures, are exposed to frequent, severe, and threatening convulsions. We are, happily, at peace with all the world, yet at no period in our history has the public mind been agitated by more disturbing subjects. Among these are questions which may affect, to an extent of which the profoundest observer can form no safe estimate, not only the future credit and success at home of our own inestimable institutions, but our character in respect to the manner in which we discharge our obligations to the great family of nations, of which we have become so prominent a member.

These are matters of high import, which lie near to the American heart, and seem destined to test the virtue and stability of our system. But my confidence in it is too deeply seated to be easily shaken. I do not despair of the Republic. It will yet fulfill its mission, which is to prove to the world that a Government by which the largest liberty is reserved to the people, in which "every man at the call of the law will fly to the standard of the law, and meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern," is not only the strongest, but one most likely to be as careful of the rights of others as it is jealous of its own.

Neither do I fear overmuch for the safety of your time-honored Society. The good genius of our beloved country which has hitherto so wisely and prosperously shaped our ends, which has, in her behalf, allayed so many storms and smoothed so many troubled waters, will not exclude the sons of Tammany from her protecting wings. They will, for obvious reasons, be severely tempted, but the future will mostly sadly falsify our past experience, if they do not act well their part, and prove also to the world, what I never doubted that the popular impulse is the most conservative element in a country like ours, and the one most likely to bring every portentous matter to a happy issue. Holding themselves aloof from the petty schemes and selfish intrigues of cliques, the main body of your members will, on great occasions, ask themselves, what would Washington, or Jefferson, or Jackson have done under similar circumstances, and the paths that are illumined by those bright examples will be their paths. Such a course will be not only in keeping with the elevated condition and historic fame of your Society, but eminently due to the memories of the worthy men who were among your earliest members or firmest friends, and who have long since gone to their last account, honored by the respect and esteem of the great and good of our land; of that venerable and consistent patriot, Henry Rutgers, who, though possessed of a princely fortune, pointed to the broad X placed upon his door, as a mark for destruction, by the enemies of his country, on the capture of New-York, as his proud escutcheon, and who always, to the day of his death, looked without personal views to the Tammany Society for political light and life; of Tompkins, whom you loved so much and so deservedly; and of John Targee, Abraham Bloodgood, David Bryson, Abraham Dally, and a host of men like them—mechanics and daily laborers in their respective pursuits, who, though for the most part born and raised in the *swamp*, (a place your fathers knew, if you do not,) yet, by lives of probity and honor, and by disinterested attention to public affairs, acquired political standing and influence in your City, and in the State, of which the best of us might be proud.

These are the opinions I have formed, these the hopes I cherish, expressed without reserve, and perhaps for the last time, of the Sons of Tammany, with whom I have so long been in communication, from whom I have seldom differed, the mass of whom I have always believed to be entirely honest, and as exempt from error as falls to the lot of human societies, and whose Hall deserves to be regarded within the circumference of its influence as the Head-Quarters of sound principles.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your friend and obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. Delavan and others, Committee of Invitation.

From Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 4, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I am honored with your invitation to attend the celebration of the Forty-third Anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, at Tammany Hall, on the 8th inst., but professional engagements will not permit its acceptance.

It is profitable to recount the heroic virtues of Andrew Jackson. Every passage in his eventful life is full of interest, but none is more replete with instruction than his political career. His Administration of the Federal Government presents a history abounding with encouragement to the firm and faithful, and overflowing with startling admonitions to diseased ambition and defection. It exhibits a pathway whitened with the bones of aspiring suicides on either hand, and studded with monuments of honor to the memory of the faithful.

The popular judgment has declared the Administration of James Buchanan to be Jacksonian, and no higher encomium could be pronounced—Jacksonian in its wisdom and firmness, and in its quiet consciousness of strength and unpretending dignity—in the respect it enjoys in its Foreign and Domestic relations—in its reformation of abuses, and its Democratic principle of rotation; and it requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that it will be Jacksonian in the warfare, open and covert, which will be waged against it, and Jacksonian in its popular triumph.

The success which crowned Democratic efforts in the late memorable campaign, incredible almost as was the change, was but the natural result of abounding causes. The people of this State, teeming with Democratic instincts, have never awarded the palm of victory to the opposition, unless the Democratic Party has been crippled by extraneous influences, or convulsed by treachery in its own bosom. In the late campaign the clear light of the National Administration has dispelled "the clouds which lowered upon our house." Our opponents were in our front again, and an open field before us, and the result must gladden the heart of every Democrat in the Union. It may well be hailed with lofty pride by every friend of the Administration in this State, and be assigned a conspicuous place in your festive ceremonies.

I have the honor to be, with high regard,
Sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON.
Col. Daniel E. Delavan, Grand Sachem.

From Hon. Edwin Croswell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the pleasure to receive your obliging invitation to attend and participate in the celebration, by the Tammany Society, of the forty-third anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. This is a jubilant day in the annals of the Republic, which all its sons delight to commemorate; and I regret that it will not be in my power at this time, to share with you in this gratification.

It is happily ordered that this anniversary, and the patriotic interests and aspirations it revives and inculcates, comes at this particular juncture in the affairs of our country. An Order, founded cotemporaneously with the National Constitution, and lending the force of its example and teaching through all the intermediate period, and especially in seasons of menace and danger to the country, and the ascendency of the Democratic Party, may well bring its potent influence to the aid of these great interests, and animate all their true friends to renewed zeal and devotion. Their predominance at this moment, and an unfaltering support of the Administration, will vindicate the national character and honor in our relations with foreign powers, restrain discord at home, maintain the rights of the States, and uphold the great principle of popular sovereignty.

The apparently well-grounded hope that the baleful Anti-Slavery agitation had been permanently quieted by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and its signal approval by the American people in the last Presidential election, has not been realized. The attempted renewal of these sectional disorders in Kansas, is the first step in a concerted movement to reproduce them, in a form, perhaps, less dangerous, but well calculated to affect prejudicially the best interests of the country. The question is not whether Slavery shall go into Kansas, for it is already there; but whether it shall be legally and constitutionally decided when and how long it shall remain. The organic law provides that Kansas should be received into the Union, *with or without Slavery*, as its Constitution should prescribe. Slavery or no Slavery was therefore, under the organic law, the material and absolute question. As such it was submitted to the decision of the people of the Territory. The Free-State politicians in Kansas claim that they constitute a large majority of the electors of the Territory. If this be true, they held in their own hands the power to determine the question of Slavery or no Slavery as a provision of the Constitution. On three different occasions, by the legal exercise of the right to vote, they could have made that instrument the reflex of their own views on this question; but in every such instance, notwithstanding on one occasion they succeeded so far as to register their names, and to show an aggregate of more than twelve thousand electors, yet by concerted non-action they persisted in withholding their suffrages, *when they could not doubt that such refusal would assure the adoption of the Slavery provision*. If, then, the Constitution, as framed by the Convention, and passed upon by the people, be objectionable in this feature, or in any feature, the responsibility for it belongs surely as much to those who, in their own wrong, voluntarily refused to act, as those who, acting and unopposed, gave to that instrument its present form. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that *the recognition of Slavery* was a feature *desired* on their part, as an element of prolonged sectional agitation, and as a supposed potent auxiliary in the effort to overthrow the National Democratic ascendency. Because Kansas, once admitted as a *State*, under whatever Constitution, and with the declaratory guarantee to the people of a full and fair exercise of their inherent right to revise and amend the Constitution at any time, through the usual legislative forms, the irritation, now so material an adjunct in the political warfare against the Administration, would be withdrawn from Congress and the country at large, be confined within the narrow limits of the State, and become comparatively harmless.

The durable interests of the country—its quiet and well-being—its great example before the world—all appeal to our fellow-citizens of all parties, and especially to the Democratic Party of the nation, to meet this question in a spirit of equal liberality and firmness, and put an end to these agitations and to scenes of violence in the Territory, by receiving Kansas into the Union in the manner prescribed by the organic law, when such Constitution as the people of the Territory, in the rightful exercise of the authority under which they act, shall present for the action of Congress.

The voice of Tammany, I am sure, will be heard in this exigency. Its members, one and all, will charge their Democratic brethren in the City and throughout the State, to cultivate a spirit of conciliation and good-feeling; and will frown upon all tendencies to controversy and division among themselves. In times that threaten disaster to the country and to the Democratic Party, sacrifices as well as earnest efforts should be made to uphold both.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
EDWIN CROSWELL.
To Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., and others.

From Daniel F. Tiemann.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Col. Daniel E. Delavan, Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society:

DEAR SIR: I have received an invitation from the Committee of Arrangements to join in the celebration at Tammany Hall, by the venerable Society of Tammany, of the forty-third anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. By the celebration of such glorious anniversaries, we keep bright the memories of the great men who have adorned our country's history.

I may be in error in assuming that this invitation is anything more than a compliment to my official position, but it cannot be out of place for me to join in expressing my admiration of the character of the illustrious Jackson, and of the heroism displayed so conspicuously in the crowning victory of the war of 1812.

I regret that my engagements will not allow me to join in person my brethren of the Society in this celebration, but I desire to express to them my unwavering adherence to the principles of that political party which cherishes the name of Jackson as identified with its national policy and triumphs.

You have very properly, I conceive, in your letter of invitation spoken of "the worthy successor" of Jackson, and announced "that as the Tammany Society stood by Andrew Jackson, twenty-five years ago, so it now stands by James Buchanan." I wish to express my cordial sympathy with the Society on this point, and to say to you as I do to all others, that I heartily support and approve of his administration, and that I cherish a well-grounded confidence that the administration of President Buchanan will secure domestic peace and preserve inviolate the national faith abroad.

One of the cardinal principles of Jackson was a rigid economy in the expenditure of public money and a strict accountability in the agents to whom it is confided. This is sound Democratic doctrine. It was the great object of President Jackson to prevent extravagance and corruption in the National Government, and I know no example more worthy to be cherished by the citizens of New-York.

The same principles apply in local as in National Administrations. Although the narrow limits of the island of Manhattan do not afford so splendid a field as the broad expanse of the Union, yet within these narrower bounds, by economy on the part of officials and a hearty submission to the supremacy of the laws by all classes, the City of New-York may no longer form "*a painful local exception*" to the blessings of good Government for which we are indebted to the virtues and achievements of our fathers.

DANL. F. TIEMANN.

From Fernando Wood.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

DEAR SIR: As I shall no doubt be absent from the City on the night of the 8th January, it will be impossible for me to be present at the ball and supper to be given by the Tammany Society in commemoration of the Battle of New-Orleans. I am, however, gratified with an opportunity to express hearty concurrence with the objects of this celebration. The Battle of New-Orleans should ever be remembered, not only because it illustrated the superiority of the American arms over the pride of the British chivalry, but because it developed to the country the military genius of Andrew Jackson—which resulted in securing the services of that great and good man in the civil councils of the nation.

Few events in American history have been pregnant with more important results, and therefore let us always recur to it, and celebrate its anniversary with the true appreciation of patriots who love and revere the prosperity, peace and honor of our common Union. Very truly yours,

FERNANDO WOOD.

Colonel D. E. Delevan.

From Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, under the auspices of the Society of Tammany, to be held in Tammany Hall to-morrow night. My public duties here will deprive me of the pleasure of sharing in your festivities upon this interesting occasion.

There has seldom been a moment in our history when it was more desirable and appropriate to renew and cherish those patriotic impulses, and that devotion to duty which led our forces to victory on the famous field of New-Orleans. Upon the Democratic Party of New-York a high responsibility rests at this juncture. Enjoying now the confidence of the electors of the State and the City, thoroughly united in their organization, as well as in the maintenance of the principles of the Cincinnati Platform, and the support of the National Administration, we may confidently look forward to a bright future at home in our own State, and in our relations with the Democracy of the Union. Faithfully yours,

D. E. SICKLES.

From. Hon. John Kelly.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of the invitation of Tammany Society to attend their annual celebration of the battle of New-Orleans, to take place on the 8th inst., in Tammany Hall, and regret exceedingly my inability to be present, in consequence of my contemplated absence from the City at the time above indicated, and, therefore, am compelled to decline the honor and forego the pleasure that, I am sure, it would afford me to be with you on the eventful occasion.

The 8th of January will ever be memorable in the history of our country as a day of rejoicing and pride to our people. The deeds of valor accomplished by the intrepid and invincible Jackson over the British forces at the battle of New-Orleans gave to our nation peace, and established for us a reputation for prowess "among the nations of the earth" which has ever since that event made them respect us as their equal in war, peace, and everything else that characterizes a great people. History, neither ancient nor modern, has ever recorded an achievement that surpasses Jackson's victory at New-Orleans, when we consider the disadvantages he had to contend with—the inexperience of his troops, the deficiency of his armament, his scarcity of ammunition, the indifference of the inhabitants, and the non-coöperation of them until they were compelled to act by force. I say that when all these obstacles are considered, and with which he had to contend, we must come to the conclusion that it was miraculous how he ever could have succeeded unless we consider and admit the fact that he was not only great as a man, but, like Washington, was aided and assisted by the providence of God. Jackson was not only superior as a soldier, but as a statesman; and, as the executive officer of this nation for eight years, he proved himself the equal of any of the illustrious gentlemen who preceded him in all those functions of office that require foresight, perseverance and inflexibility of purpose. The Tammany Society has ever cherished his memory with that fondness of heart that characterizes the offspring for its parent, by those annual meetings of its members to pay devotion to his shrine, and to toast his memory in silence. "It will be long ere we look upon his like again." Please convey my regards to the Committee for their kind notice and attention, and believe me to be yours,

Very respectfully, JOHN KELLY.
Col. Daniel E. Delavan, Grand Sachem of Tammany Society, New-York.

From Hon. Heman J. Redfield.

BATAVIA, Dec, 30, 1857.

Col. Daniel E. Delavan, Grand Sachem, &c.:

I thank you and the Tammany Society for the honor of an invitation to attend the forty-third anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, on the 8th of January next, and regret that it will be inconvenient for me to be present on the interesting occasion.

President Buchanan, the worthy successor of Andrew Jackson in the Presidential chair, is entitled to the thanks of the whole country for the manner in which he has "grappled with the money power" in his late Message. As the currency question is made a prominent subject of discussion in the Message, I deem it appropriate to the occasion to inclose a copy of the Farewell Address of Gen. Jackson to his countrymen upon this subject. Let us heed his words of wisdom, as though the patriot sage still lived, and was speaking to us from the capital.

Twenty years have elapsed since the accomplishment of that great reform, the divorce of Bank and State, and the establishment of the independent treasury. Three of the most prominent actors in that great struggle, Van Buren, Buchanan and Benton still live. They effected the reform needed at the hour—the further reform of infusing a greater portion of coin in the currency is reserved for the present era. But it would seem to be conceded by President Buchanan, as it was by President Van Buren in 1837, that we must rely mainly upon the wisdom and patriotism of the States for the redress of the evil of a vicious currency.

"If the States," says the President, "will afford us a real specie basis for our paper circulation, by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to twenty and afterwards to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits; and if they will provide by a self-executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe that such provisions with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments."

It now remains to be seen whether the State authorities will suffer the corporators in some 1,400 banks to continue longer to debase the currency of the country for their own benefit. The annual cost of this debasement of the currency to the whole people of the United States, was, on a former occasion, (1838,) estimated at $16,000,000, being the profits on paper money, the substitute, but not the representative of coin.

I shall confidently look for an early movement upon this subject in the next Legislature of this State. It is proper that New-York, from her local position, wealth and influence in the Union, should take the lead in proposing such measures as may be deemed necessary, and which may meet the approbation of other States. In the meantime, I trust that Congress will not fail to pass a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to all banking institutions in the States. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HEMAN J. REDFIELD.

From Hon. Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have received the invitation of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order to attend and participate in the festivals of the celebration of the Forty-third Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, on the 8th instant, at Tammany Hall, in New-York City.

I highly esteem this mark of consideration from your aged and honorable Society, but my official engagements will not permit me to be absent from the the sessions of the Senate. Were it otherwise, I would be most happy to be with you on that occasion, to meet the many true Democrats to be there assembled, in commemoration of that ever-memorable battle, which terminated the War of 1812, in a blaze of glory, rendered General Jackson illustrious among the great Captains of the age, and gave to the American people a military prestige more valuable than treasures of gold and more lasting than pillars of brass.

It is well at all times to cultivate the remembrance of our national triumphs; they serve to sustain and expand the sentiments which led our fathers to form a more perfect union; but it is especially commended to us at a time when sectional rivalry and poor jealousy are striving to sever the bonds which were formed to bind us as a great brotherhood, for the promotion of the common good and the perpetuation of the liberties of the people.

With the Democracy of New-York, the Democracy of the Union may well rejoice at your victory of November last, and every lover of his country breathes freer at the prospect of seeing your great State, as in the days of Andrew Jackson, again standing with the Democratic Party, by the land-marks which Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and others fixed for our guidance.

I thank you for your kind invitation, and sincerely regret the necessity which compels me to decline it. I beg to present to you and to the members of your venerable Society the assurances of my high esteem and regard.

I have the honor to be, very truly, yours, &c.,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To Messrs. Elijah F. Purdy, Gideon J. Tucker and others, New-York City.

From Hon. Trusten Polk.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1858.

Col. Daniel E. Delavan, Grand Sachem:

SIR: Owing to the pressure of other engagemedts, I have been induced to postpone an answer to the letter of the Committee of Invitation requesting my attendance and participation in the festivities of the Tammany Society on the 8th of January inst., to the present (perhaps too late) hour. It would be very gratifying to me to participate in the festivities of the occasion. But my duties here require that I should remain. Your admirable Order coming down from the era of the formation of the Federal Constitution, to be in your midst on the 8th, would be to stand in the presence and feel the impulses of that eventful period. It would be the realization of what I have often desired, but what I am obliged to forego.

Yours truly, TRUSTEN POLK.

From John Robbins, Jr.

KENSINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I duly received your kind invitation to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, on Friday evening, the 8th inst., at Tammany Hall. It would be very gratifying to me to be present and participate in the festivities of the day, but I find it will be impossible for me to be with you.

The event which you meet to commemorate was one of the most remarkable achievements recorded in modern history. The illustrious chief who figured so conspicuously on that occasion has since proved to the world that he was not only a brave soldier, but an eminent statesman. When he became President of the United States, and was beset with unusual difficulties, he marked out a straightforward course, and carried it out in the most successful manner. And if our present Chief Magistrate, who was a tried friend of General Jackson's, follows his example by steadily adhering to the policy he has heretofore indicated, all the unsettled questions relating to our national affairs will soon be adjusted, and peace and harmony restored to the country.

Accept my acknowledgments for your polite invitation, and believe me to be yours, most respectfully,

JOHN ROBBINS, JR.

To the Committee on Invitations.

From Anson Ward.

SING SING, Dec. 30, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I am honored by your invitation to unite with you to celebrate the 43d Anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, and regret that it will not be in my power to attend.

I agree with you that at the present time there are more than ordinary inducements for Democrats to recur to the life and times of Andrew Jackson, and I am delighted to find that as Tammany Society stood by this great chief more than a quarter of a century ago, so it now stands firmly by James Buchanan, his most worthy, patriotic and enlightened successor.

I am proud of my native State, and rejoice in the glorious victory we achieved in November last. But this political revolution is not destined, I hope, to stop here—it will roll on to the glory of the Democracy and the confusion of our opponents; and that it may do so, is the earnest wish of, gentlemen,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
ANSON WARD.

To the Committee, &c., &c., &c.

From Hon. Lyman Tremain.

ALBANY, Jan 8, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I had hoped to be able to attend the celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, to be held at Tammany Hall this evening, but find it will not be in my power.

I desire, however, to express my entire and hearty approval of the object of your commemoration. There is no event in the history of our country which contributed more to establish, upon an enduring foundation, the military character of our people than the victory at New-Orleans. It is, however, particularly appropriate that the occasion should be celebrated by the true Democrat, because it was the crowning military achievement in the life of Andrew Jackson.

The fame of our great political leader grows brighter as time rolls on, and every important incident in his eventful career is fraught with peculiar and never-dying interest.

Trusting that the occasion will be commemorated in a manner entirely worthy of the ancient Society of Tammany, I have the honor to be

Yours, very truly, LYMAN TREMAIN.
Col. Daniel E. Delavan, Grand Sachem.

From Wm. H. Ludlow.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 5, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your kind invitation to participate with your Ancient Society in the festivities of the celebration of the Forty-third Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. I sincerely regret my inability to be with you. At the present moment there are many inducements to Democrats to recur to the life and times of General Jackson.

Public questions are now arising, the determination of which requires all that singleness of purpose, that nerve, and that decision of character, which so eminently were the characteristics of Jackson.

I hope, and I have no doubt, that his worthy successor, the occupant of the Executive chair, will, like Jackson, cast from him all bad advisers, and will rely for his support upon that sound, conservative element of our country, which so triumphantly carried him into power. That conservative element is the backbone of the Democratic Party.

Yours very truly, WM. H. LUDLOW.
To Col. D. E. Delavan.

From C. C. Cambreleng.

HUNTINGTON, Jan. 4, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite invitation to unite with the Society of Tammany, in celebrating the Anniversary of our glorious victory at New-Orleans. I very much regret it will not be in my power to be with my old friends on an occasion, which will not only honor the memory of an illustrious warrior and statesman, but no doubt tend to strengthen the union of the Democracy in support of the Administration of his distinguished successor.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
C. C. CAMBRELENG.

To Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., Grand Sachem, the Sachems and officers of the Tammany Society.

From Amasa J. Parker.

ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Engagements in the Court of Appeals, now in session here, deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your invitation to join with you in the festivities of the 8th inst., at Tammany Hall.

With great regret, I am, very truly, yours, &c., &c.,
AMASA J. PARKER.

To Messrs. Elijah F. Purdy and others, Committee of Invitation.

From Wilson G. Hunt.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, ESQ., GRAND SACHEM—*Dear Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, under date of Dec. 15, inviting me to join the Sons of St. Tammany in celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

While the principles of Democracy live, the name of Jackson will call forth sentiments of patriotism; and while self-government is preserved the Battle of New-Orleans will be held in reverence as the crowning event of the war of 1812, and as such it is right and proper for the Democracy to assemble at the great spring and partake of its waters in remembrance of the event.

The National Democratic principle is the only broad ground upon which the American people can rally in support of those principles which alone insure to us a Republican Government. Under this standard we come together as one man and fight the battles of the country. The *people* are Democratic, and it is only at periods when expediency takes the place of principle that we fall into a minority.

Other engagements prevent my attending, and I can only send my regrets. Wishing to the Sachems a long and prosperous life, I am, truly, yours,

WILSON G. HUNT.

During the evening Mr. Delavan arose and said:

Letters have been received from the following distinguished Democrats—all breathing a spirit of devotion to the Union and to the great principles of Democracy, and profound veneration for the name and fame of the warrior-statesman and patriot—one of whose glorious achievements we have met this night to commemorate:

Ex-President Van Buren.
Gov. H. A. Wise, of Virginia.
Hon. D. S. Dickinson, of New-York.
Hon. Jefferson Davis, U. S. Senate.
Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor, New-York.
Hon. Amasa J. Parker, New-York.
Hon. John Kelly, M. C.
Hon. Jas. A. Stewart, U. S. Senate.
Hon. E. Ward, M. C., New-York.
Hon. John Robbins.
Hon. Heman J. Redfield, Ex-Collector.
Hon. Lyman Tremain, Attorney-General.
Hon. Aaron Ward.
Hon. C. C. Cambreling.
Hon. Wm. H. Ludlow.
Hon. H. Denio, Judge of Court of Appeals.
Hon. Jas. M. Buchanan, Maryland.
Hon. C. J. Ingersoll.
Hon. Fernando Wood.
Hon. G. B. Adrain, M. C.
Hon. W. T. Avery, M. C.
Hon. F. Ferguson, M. C.
Hon. John C. Wright, Schenectady, New-York.
Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, late Secretary U. S. Navy.
Hon. R. W. Peckham, Albany, New-York.
Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, M. C., New-York.
Hon. Louis Schaffer, Ohio.
Hon. D. D. Aikin, New-York.
Hon. J. F. Cullom, Washington.
Hon. John Wheeler, ex-M. C.
Hon. Jas. T. Pratt, Rocky Hill, Conn.
Hon. B. W. Osborn, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hon. G. P. Patton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Wm. Hagardone, Jr., ex-Editor *Staten Islander*.
Hon. Edwin Crosswell, New-York.
Hon. Aaron O. Dayton, Washington.
Hon. A. J. McCall, Bath, N. Y.
Hon. Evard Pierpont, Judge Superior Court.
Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth, Judge Superior Court.
Hon. J. M. Lyon, Utica, N. Y.
Hon. J. W. Hoffman, Schenectady, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. G. Bryan, Batavia, N. Y.
Hon. Henry Hilton, Judge Court of Common Pleas.
Hon. D. E. Wager, Editor *Sentinel*, Rome, N. Y.
Hon. Robert H. Shankland, Ellicotville, N. Y.
Hon. G. J. Bryan, Editor *Evening Post*, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hon. Isaac W. Bishop, Granville, N. Y.
Hon. Harvey Hubbard, Norwich, N. Y.
Hon. G. J. Beebe, Middletown, N. Y.
Gen. Ward B. Burnett, N. Y.
Hon. O. W. Smith, Delhi, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. Smith Ingham, Meriden, N. Y.
Hon. C. Swackhamer, editor *Democratic Review*.
Hon. F. Follett, Ex-Canal Commissioner, Batavia, N. Y.
Hon. Samuel Stoan, Senator, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., New-York City.
Hon. Wm. A. Young, Albany, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. M. Bayard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hon. Harrison S. Cutting, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hon. S. G. Hathaway, Solon, N. Y.
Mayor Powell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hon. Clark Burnham, Sherborne, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas G. Younge, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Hon. George Bartlett, Binghamton, N. Y.
Hon. R. H. Ludlow, Westchester, N. Y.
Hon. C. S. Macarthur, Troy, N. Y.
Hon. H. W. Rogers, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hon. W. S. Hubbell, Bath, N. Y.
Hon. H. C. Page, Dansville, N. Y.
Hon. John W. Lawsen, Flushing, N. Y.
Hon. Erastus Evans, Owego, N. Y.
Hon. C. P. Chamberlain, Cuba, N. Y.
Hon. Timothy Maloney, Ithaca, N. Y.
Hon. Andrew Robinson, Lewiston, N. Y.
Purser Steel, U. S. N.
Commodore Kearney, U. S. N.
Andrew Jackson Drake, U. S. N.
Edward Hudson, U. S. N.
Alfred Taylor, U. S. N.
Major Dady, U. S. A.
Captain Hudson, U. S. N.
Major J. T. Doughty, U. S. Marines.
B. F. Delano, U. S. N.
G. Murphy, U. S. N.
A. J. Hayes, U. S. N.
Henry J. Newcom, U. S. N.
J. George Harris, Purser, U. S. N.
L. D. Slamm, Purser, U. S. N.
J. R. Mullany, Lieutenant, U. S. N.
Hon. S. B. Jewett, Clarkson, N. Y.
Col. J. B. Murray, City of New-York.
Hon. R. Davis, M. C.
Hon. Wm. Beach Lawrence, Newport, R. I.
Hon. Hiram Walbridge, New-York City.
Hon. J. J. Taylor, Oswego, N. Y.
Hon. H. S. Allis, Rochester, N. Y.
Hon. C. W. Pomeroy, Auburn, N. Y.
Hon. John D. Willard, State Senate, New-York.
Hon. Wm. G. Sands, Oxford, N. Y.
Hon. S. S. Cox, M. C., Washington.
Hon. George W. Jones, M. C., Washington.
Hon. C. W. Carrigan, Philadelphia.
Hon. A. J. McCall, Bath, N. Y.
Hon. Winslow C. Watson, Port Kent, N. Y.
Hon. J. Woodsworth, State Senator, N. Y.
Hon. Royal Phelps, New-York City.
Hon. Daniel L. Seymour, Troy, N. Y.
Hon. Darius Clark, Canton, N. Y.
Hon. Jesse Angel, Almond, N. Y.
Hon. Albert Emmons, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. H. Cuyler, Palmyra, N. Y.
Hon. S. H. Parker, Editor *Geneva Gazette*, N. Y.
Hon. H. R. Hart, Member of Assembly, N. Y.
A. E. Drake, U. S. A.
M. Doheny, Esq., N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Arrival of Members of the Legislature—Caucuses—The Legislative Offices—Governor Banks and Economical Reform—The Governor's Good Fortune—Character of the Opposition he is likely to Encounter—Sketch of Mr. Gooch—The Devil among the Tailors, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

Members of the Legislature are "arriving to town," if not in "rags and jags," certainly not in "velvet gowns," like more renowned mendicants. Perhaps there's a quorum here now, and most of the others will be here by to-morrow evening, when the preliminary caucuses are to be held. To-day and to-morrow are to be devoted to the arrangement of their seats, and so forth, by the members of the House, under the superintendance of the Sergeant-at-arms. The reduction of the number of members, almost one half, forbids the necessity of banishing a few score of them to Oregon and Texas, as the galleries are called. The body of the hall will now accommodate the representatives of the people, which is more than it has ever done before. Most of their number would best accommodate the hall, in return, by staying out of it.

The Banks caucus, to-morrow evening, will settle the preliminaries to the organization of the Legislature. The Senate is not expected to change its President, though it was at one time thought that the presence of Dr. Phelps, Speaker of the House of Representatives for two years past, might endanger Mr. Upham's chances for reëlection. The most prominent candidates for the speakership, according to the papers, are Mr. Andrew, of Boston, Mr. Rockwell, of Pittsfield, and Mr. C. Hale, of Boston. Mr. Hale, who has succeeded his father as editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, is, though a moderate man in politics, and disposed to proceed soberly and discreetly in all things, very obnoxious to those persons who have taken "law and order" under their special protection, and who speak through that clever journal, the *Boston Courier*. Mr. Hale owes his election to the opposition of that set of gentlemen, and he may now get the highest office of the House through their unmeant aid. In politics, one's enemies are often one's best friends.

In former times it used to take a week to get the Government organized, but we shall have more rapid work hereafter. The exact day on which we are to have the Governor's address is not known to me, but I feel sure that Gov. Banks will do all that he can to gratify the general desire that is felt to have the length of the sessions of the Legislature materially lessened. These sessions have extended to about five months, and as the allowance of members was increased one-half three years since, the cost to the State has become enormous, and we are getting decidedly behindhand in our finances, as well as in our financial character. So strong was the feeling caused by the increase of expenditures, that, last Winter, a Democrat got up the cry of economical reform, and proposed to form clubs to obtain it, something after the fashion of the Know-Nothing lodges; and had it not been for the odium that attaches to the Democratic name from its association with Slavery, the plan would probably have succeeded. It was knocked in the head by the Dred Scott decision. Other parties, however, saw what could be made of the matter, and economical reform became the "cry," or slogan, of every faction of the State. The Banks party stand pledged to it, and the Governor will unquestionably do his utmost to redeem the promises made by himself and party. He will, I think, achieve very considerable success, particularly as he will be much favored by circumstances. A very great saving will follow from the reduction of the number of representatives. Even if the session of 1858 should be as long as that of 1857, the saving in pay, mileage, &c., will be not less than $50,000. Then the session can be much shortened, though not to the extent that is demanded by those silly people who say that it ought not to last beyond sixty days. Put it at 100 days and there would be $50,000 more saved; and the two sums would make a very pretty show in the report of 1859. Nothing but the most contemptible blundering can prevent these savings, and the people will be much disappointed if they are not made. But they will be made, and Mr. Banks will be the gainer thereby. He is one of those men who ought to sacrifice to fortune; for, after making ample allowance for the effect of his abilities, he has been a "lucky man,"—and not the least of the proofs of his luck is to be found in his having ascended to our Executive Chair at a time when public money will be saving itself. It will all be carried to his credit, will cause his reëlection without opposition, and place him in the National Senate in 1859 in the easiest possible manner. Any other man would have been as fortunate who should have succeeded in getting to be Governor at this time; but Mr. Banks' fortune is in having carried off the golden palm of triumph at the time he did, in the face of so many able competitors, and under circumstances that did not promise him any brilliant success. I suppose it was another case of the hour finding the man, or of the man finding the hour.

The only serious difficulty that Governor Banks could have looked to encounter being financial, and that, as you see, being self-removable, will he meet with trouble from office-seekers, who frequently annoy Presidents and Governors after the manner that gadflies and gnats annoy elephants and lions? Some trouble he may have from them, as his "tail" is almost as long hat of Mr O'Connell, and just about as disinterested as were the joints of that famous caudal appendage; but he will make very rough work of them if they trespass much beyond legitimate bounds, and perhaps quote Sully's famous apologue to them, which, by the way, I would advise them to read in advance of their applications. The Governor is a calculating man; he has a cool head, and has not a very warm heart; and therefore he is not likely to be much swayed, in his distribution of offices, by passion or personal feeling. Though not always the most cautious of men, he knows the value of a wise retinue as well as any statesman of the day. No one knows what are his intentions about offices, though most of us know who are after those pleasant things. It is another proof of the Governor's good fortune that many of the offices are not now within his gift that his predecessors had to fill, so that he cannot, if he would, carry on the production of enemies and ingrates after the wholesale manner that it used to be pursued in the days of Lincoln, Davis, Everett, Morton, Briggs, Boutwell, and Clifford.

That Gov. Banks will encounter a bitter, a vindictive, and an unscrupulous opposition, you can safely assume. No Governor that we have ever had commenced his administration with the certainty of encountering foes so ferocious as those who are watching every movement of Mr Banks. Personal hatred and political hatred unite in the same minds against him, and seem to make certain persons mad in every sense, whenever his name is mentioned. As a specimen of the kind of malignant attacks to which he is subjected, one of his enemies copies an attack on him from a New York journal, about his taking pay as a member of Congress; and though the New-York journal may be, and I dare to say is, honest in what it says, the person who here indorses it cannot be so, seeing that he and other members of his family have received a quarter of a million of the public money, for services that would have been dearly paid for at a tenth of that sum. The law under which Mr. Banks drew his pay was none of his making. It was the work of a Congress containing heavy Democratic majorities, and he could not have drawn one cent of either pay or mileage without the assent of those majorities. Is he to be censured by a Democratic janizary, crammed to the point of repletion with Government money, for doing what a Democratic Congress says is right? Not if there is any regard paid to justice.

The new city government will be organized to-day, and Mayor Lincoln's term of service commence. If he shall retire from office with as much popularity as he entered it, he will be a fortunate man—fortunate as his predecessor, Mr. Rice, who has been very successful, and who would have been reëlected without opposition, had he desired a third term.

The goverments of Lowell, Chelsea, Cambridge, Charlestown, Lawrence, Roxbury, Springfield, Lynn and Worcester will also be this day organized. Salem holds her election to-day, and organizes on the 25th.

Mr. Gooch, who has received the American Republican nomination in No. 7, to succeed Mr. Banks, is a young man, as ages are reckoned in the political world. He was born at Wells, in Maine, Jan. 8, 1820, and will therefore be 38 years old on the day after the election. He entered public life in 1852, having been elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the preceding November, by the citizens of Melrose, in Middlesex County, where he has long resided. He made a very creditable figure in the House. In politics he was a Democrat, but owed his election to the "coalition" of Democrats and Free-Soilers which then existed in Massachusetts. In March, 1853, he was elected delegate from Melrose to the Constitutional Convention, of which body he was a prominent member, taking part in several important debates in which great principles were discussed, and their application to human affairs considered. When the Missouri Compromise was repealed, two-thirds of the Massachusetts Democracy left their party, and Mr. Gooch was of the number who thus acted. He supported Colonel Fremont in 1856, and Mr. Banks for Congress. Few men have a better political record.

In figure, Mr. Gooch is about the size of Mr. Banks, or what is called a middle-sized man, inclining to be "storky." Unlike Mr. Banks, who is a thin gray man, with no color, Mr. Gooch is a *blonde*, with full round face, a skin soft and fair as a lady's, and inclining to freckle; blue eyes, red whiskers and abundant yellow hair—the very type of one of our Saxon ancestors who went buccaneering with Hengist and Horsa, the Bill Walker and Charley Henningsen of fourteen hundred years ago. I describe him as I recollect him, for it is two or three years since I saw him last. He is by profession—and, what he doubtless finds better, by practice—a lawyer, is a ready and fluent speaker, with a capital voice, and can take a blow good naturedly and return it instantly. If elected, as every one supposes he will be, he will probably distinguish himself in the House—which isn't anticipating much, after all, considering what Houses are in these days.

The nomination of Mr. Osborne by the Democrats, in opposition to Mr. Gooch, is held to be a virtual withdrawal of that party from the contest, though it is not six weeks since they felt confident of so arranging matters in the District as to be able to elect one of their men, the Anti-Banks' majority there in November being 906. There was some talk, for a few days before the Convention met, of a combination of all the elements of opposition in support of some Old Whig, the raw material out of which new (and very astonishing) Democrats are now manufactured. Dr. Bell, who voted for Mr. Fillmore, was named for the candidacy, but the project came to nothing. Dr. Osborne, who received the nomination, is a wag, as in his speech he talked of his chances of being elected.

In 1857, the number of deaths in Boston was a few less than 4,000, being a decrease of more than 250 as compared with 1856, of more than 80 as compared with 1855, and of about 450 as compared with 1854. The whole number of deaths during the four years ending the 31st ult. was about 16,800. There was but one case of small-pox in 1857. The number of deaths last week was small.

The foreign arrivals here in 1857 were 2,875—decrease in one year, 105; clearances, 2,877—decrease, 59.

Forty-eight of our tailoring establishments—embracing perhaps a hundred tailors, almost a dozen men—have adopted the short-credit dodge, requiring payment at the end of every quarter, instead of half-yearly, as before; and they have been so jolly green as to publish their change of measures (of time) before making their last collections, which may cause some of their debtors to change *their* mode of settlement. The change, in itself, is a good one, but the first effects will be bad. Hundreds of persons who will be able to pay bills in July will not be able to pay in April, and they will not give orders for garments now, *even* when needing them. The amount of work will be much lessened, and whole families will be deprived of subsistence because there will be no work for their heads. Poor women will suffer much from this. Old coats and shawls that were to have been thrown by on the 1st of January, are to be continued in use, and as no man thinks of buying such things in the Spring, there will be a very sensible diminution of the number of outside garments manufactured this season, a time of all others when the demand for them should be greatest. Old pants and vests will be mended again, and economy will become literally the *order* of the day, and a very imperative order it will be. Camille Desmoulins said that the boast of the French Revolution would be that, having found France *sans culotte*, it had left it *culotte*; but our tailors are in a fair way to reverse this benevolent proceeding. If the public should refuse to submit to this dictation of shears more cutting than those of Atropos, a terrible state of things may come about, and the most august and dignified of our publicists be compelled to walk the streets in airy attire, and displaying more linen than is the custom to exhibit out of one's bed-chamber.

THYME.

THE WALKER EXPEDITION.

Remarks of Hon. D. E. Sickles on the Seizure of Walker by Commodore Paulding, in the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

Mr. SICKLES said: Mr. Chairman, it was not my desire to take any part in this discussion in its present stage, nor should I have allowed myself to be diverted from that purpose, but for the extraordinary turn which the debate took yesterday. Propositions were advanced from distinguished sources, censures were imposed, the Administration condemned, the conduct of eminent officers of the public service denounced—without facts, without a record before us, upon a very imperfect knowledge of the state of the case, and in advance of that requisition which we had made upon the Executive for such information as would enable the House to come to an intelligent conclusion, a just conclusion, upon a grave public question.

Nor shall I permit myself now, Sir, in advance of the information which we all need, and which cannot be long delayed, to imitate the gentlemen who have preceded me in going into a full discussion of the question before the Committee upon all its merits. I shall content myself at this time by putting on record my dissent from some of the propositions which have been advanced, to which I cannot accord an approval, and with which I do not believe the House will ever concur.

Why, Sir, if we had been listening to a discussion in a House of Representatives convened by Mr. President WALKER, in Nicaragua, we could not have heard propounded doctrines more peculiarly in unison with his theories of government, as illustrated there, or more directly in conflict with the policy and history of our Government, than we were forced to listen to on yesterday in this Hall. We were told, Sir, that the neutrality act of 1818 was unconstitutional, was inconsistent with the theory of our Government, and at war with the principles of our people. Why, Sir, as I had read the history of my country, I had taught myself to believe that the policy embodied in the neutrality act of 1818 was the policy handed down to us from General WASHINGTON, and embodied in our statutes from the Administration of WASHINGTON down to the present day—the cherished policy of the American people, never dissented from by any Administration or by any party. Have we forgotten, Sir, that only within a very recent period we have had all the principles embodied in the neutrality act presented to the House and to the country in the Enlistment question in which we were involved with the Government of Great Britain? Have we forgotten that Mr. CRAMPTON, her Envoy, was dismissed because he had committed an act in violation of the provisions of the law of 1818? I had supposed, Sir, that the whole country sustained the wisdom and firmness of the Executive in that enforcement of the traditional policy of the United States not to permit either its own citizens or the citizens or the representatives of any Power, great or small, to compromise the neutrality of the United States with reference to any nation or any people with whom we were at peace.

Nor must we forget that we have made treaties with various Powers, in which we have entered into stipulations based upon this very statute, and on the policy of which it is the embodiment. The most recent of these—and I will not detain the Committee by reference to others—are the treaty with New-Granada, and, as rumor has it—we have no official information on the subject as yet—the treaty with Nicaragua. In the treaty with New-Granada we have guaranteed to that Republic the neutrality of the route across the Isthmus of Panama. We have entered into stipulations to guarantee and maintain and protect that neutrality, more especially against any hostile acts perpetrated by our own citizens, or those claiming to be such.

Nor was I less surprised to hear the doctrine promulgated, that the Executive authority of the United States was not competent, was not authorized to go out, or send out the naval forces upon the high seas, to capture those who had violated our laws. It was maintained, Sir, that this authority could not be extended beyond a marine league.

Have gentlemen forgotten the treaty for the suppression of the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa in which the principle is distinctly recognized, where we have entered into an express treaty stipulation to send a squadron of not less than eighty guns upon the coast of Africa for the purpose of exercising a police over those waters; and a police, not limited to those waters, but extending over all seas, for the purpose of suppressing that infamous traffic? Why, Sir, this policy has been recognized by all parties and all Administrations. We have never before heard it questioned that the Government of the United States had not that power and that right. We have never heard it doubted that it was the duty of the Executive, under that treaty, to send our ships of war upon the high seas for the purpose of making captures of those who were doing acts in violation of the laws or the treaties of the United States.

But, Sir, it seems that this distinction is to be drawn with reference to the particular expedition of WALKER, because it was claimed that his was a peaceful expedition when it set out from our shores; that it embarked in vessels that were not armed; that the men were not organized into platoons and companies and regiments; that arms had not been furnished to them; and that therefore neither the judicial nor the executive power of the Government could be invoked to arrest the expedition, or punish those who were engaged in it.

Now, Sir, I need not remind the House that in every such expedition the question of intent is the one to be considered. *With what intent was the expedition of Walker organized?* With what intent did it set out from our shores? With what intent did it land upon the shores of Nicaragua? Sir, it would be an offence against the good sense of the House, and in the face of notorious facts well known to all the world, to add anything to an argument so self-evident to prove that that expedition set out from our shores with the intent to make war; with the intent to take property and life within the State of Nicaragua, with which we had just made a treaty of amity and friendship. It is a notorious fact, that instantaneously upon the landing of the expedition in Nicaragua, acts of hostility were perpetrated, men were shot down, and property was seized.

But, Sir, I have no desire to characterize offensively the conduct of Mr. WALKER or his men. I shall merely apply to them the characterization which all writers on public law and international law, on the duties of nations, apply to such acts. Every one of these writers calls such conduct robbery and murder.

The expedition set out, it is true—or, at least, I will assume it to be true for the sake of the argument—without the men having arms on their persons. I will assume it to be true that the vessels in which they sailed were unarmed. But, Sir, our own judicial records show, that although an expedition may be thus artfully organized, and though attempts may be thus made to evade the neutrality laws and to compromise the good faith of our Government, yet such evasions and such contrivances are not suffered to screen the persons who resort to them from the consequences of their acts. And, Sir, this point is distinctly taken in a case adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States. I refer to the case of the United States *vs* Quincy, reported in 6 Peters. In that case the defence relied upon precisely the same grounds, that there were no arms upon the men, and that there were no arms on board the ship. But the Supreme Court held, in that case, that it was a question of intent, that *if the whole conduct of the expedition*—what it did after it set out as well as what it did before—*showed that their intention was to levy war against a people or nation with whom we were at peace, the offence came within the meaning of the act of* 1818, *and the parties were rendered amenable to its penalties.*

No one would go further than myself in maintaining the right of every American citizen to seek for himself a home wherever he may choose. If he desire to pursue his calling, whatever it may be, in another land, let him go. If he desires, either alone, or in company with his fellows, to form an association of colonists, and emigrate peacefully to Central America, or elsewhere, let him or them go. And so far from punishing such acts as crimes I would encourage them, because I think the time has arrived when it ought to be the duty and pride of our citizens to disseminate our institutions, and to illustrate practically upon other shores, and among other people, the principles of freedom, of justice, and of liberality which they have learned under our system of government. I would like to see this done in Central America. I would like to see that Isthmus Americanized in that sense, because I am not insensible to the fact that it is to be the highway of commerce. Over that Isthmus a very large portion of the commerce of the world is to pass, and it is for the interest of our people, political and commercial, that it should be Americanized as far and as rapidly as possible.

But expeditions like that recently organized, and conduct like that which has been recently seen there, are not calculated to promote the interests of the people of the United States, so far as they are connected with the isthmus of Central America. Sir, there are Republics there. They are our own sister Republics, with which it should be our pride, as it is our duty, to cultivate friendly and affectionate relations. Some of them have already made treaties with us. Others will do so ere long, provided we pursue toward them a policy fraternal, sympathetic, frank and just. But let our Government deal with these Republics. Let our Government, animated as it is by a full consciousness of the high interests we have at stake there, and governed by principles of justice, good faith and integrity, take charge of our interests in Central America and our intercourse with those Republics. Do not let us yield our assent that they be committed to the charge of those incapable of carrying them out, if they had the wish to do so; and who, so far as we have yet seen any proof, are rather bent on the purpose of individual aggrandizement, the pursuit of notoriety, or the acquisition of mere private gain, than animated by any wish to carry out the policy of the United States Government with reference to that isthmus.

It is said, Mr. Chairman, that this expedition was a peaceful one, that its men were artisans and agriculturalists, who went there solely as propagandists of American ideas, but to propagandize peacefully, by the force of their example alone, and not by hostile acts. I have only to say that, if this were the intent with which that expedition set sail, their plow-shares and their pruning-hooks were converted into swords with a suddenness which really throws some suspicion over the sincerity of their professions.

With reference to the conduct of Commodore PAULDING, I have always supposed that the presumption, in the absence of facts, or in a very imperfect knowledge of the state of facts, was always in favor of the conduct of officers acting in the discharge of their duty at a remote point. I have also supposed that the presumption was in favor of our country. The presumption that what it did was right, has always been cherished by our people carefully and sacredly. If condemnation is to be visited, it is to be done reluctantly, discriminatingly, and only when the whole record forces it upon us as an imperative necessity.

But Commodore PAULDING is to be made an exception. The presumption, in his case, is to be against him. Every accusation made by WALKER and his followers is to be taken for truth, and nothing is to be assumed in favor of the gallant officer who has always heretofore discharged fully and faithfully every duty confided to him. While Nicaragua is not here to raise a solitary objection against the commander of our Gulf squadron; while we are bound to presume, in the absence of any such objection, that she welcomed him as a protector against the hostile acts of his own countrymen about to be perpetrated, and being perpetrated, with ruthless violence upon her people; while Nicaragua is silent against the act of our own officer, he is arraigned here in this House, though absent, unheard, and without the facts, without the information which we called for only a few days ago. Here, in the House of his friends, in the House of his countrymen, he is called a kidnapper, and he is arraigned and denounced as guilty of outrages such as would befit him for any other station than that which he holds.

With reference to the particular act of Commodore PAULDING, in going upon the territory of another State and exercising acts of authority there, I have no idea, nor does Commodore PAULDING, in the letter which has been published, say that he was authorized to do so by his instructions. Nor would I dream for a moment that such a step should be regarded as a precedent to be followed by officers in command, either upon the land or upon the high seas.

There can be no question that in a technical point of view his act was illegal. There can be no doubt that he exceeded his instructions. It cannot be justified as a proper exercise of authority. But, Sir, there is a wide difference between justifying as legal, and as within the line of official duty, an act like that of Commodore PAULDING—there is a wide difference between such justification, and the denunciation which has been heaped upon him, and the disgrace which is invoked upon his head. He acted, undoubtedly, in accordance with what he conscientiously believed to be the spirit of his instructions. He undoubtedly believed, and acted upon that belief. He had reason to believe that the United States Government regarded that expedition as unlawful; he had reason to believe that they had escaped the executive and judicial authorities at home, and were compromising the neutrality of the United States, and that he would conform to the policy and the wishes and the expectation of his people at home if he prevented what was nothing else than a scheme of robbery, of aggression, even murder, upon the shores and people of a nation with which we were at peace, and with which we had just made a treaty of amity and friendship.

Sir, this is not the first instance in which a commander of our forces has exceeded his instructions in accomplishing an object which he know to be dear to the policy of his Government at home. We can never forget the time when General JACKSON passed over into the territory of Spain and seized upon her forts and arrested her citizens, and hung some of them upon the first tree he met with. How was his conduct regarded by the Government of Mr. MONROE? How was it afterwards regarded by the American people? Was he recalled in disgrace? Was he arraigned by those who should not have arraigned him upon the floor of the House of Representatives? No, Sir. President MONROE, in communicating that transaction to Congress, in his annual message, drew a careful line of distinction between an act of aggression against the Government and territory of Spain and the act of General JACKSON in preventing her citizens and her forces, which were adjacent to our own territory, being employed in acts of hostility against our own people. Every presumption was made in favor of General JACKSON, and rightfully made. And that, Sir, was a transaction involving principles and involving conduct of an infinitely graver character than anything that we have yet heard imputed to Commodore PAULDING.

While so much has been said in condemnation of Commodore PAULDING by those who, I think, ought at least to have waited the exhibition of the whole case before they launched their censure, nothing seems to be said in reference to the conduct and position of WALKER himself. It cannot be forgotten that only a few months ago the naval forces of the United States rescued this man WALKER from certain death; rescued him from his enemies, by whom he was beleaguered, by whom he had been reduced almost to starvation; rescued by like usurpation of authority, if you please. Inspired by motives of humanity, of generosity, of patriotism, and sympathy with a fellow-countryman, Captain DAVIS exerted his authority, interposed his good offices, and assumed the responsibility of negotiating with the forces which had invested and subdued WALKER, rescued him from a doom to which we would all look with horror, and brought him home and restored him to his friends.

Soon after that event WALKER addressed a letter, which was published all over the land, to the President, or to General CASS, the Secretary of State, (I do not remember precisely which,) in which he pledged his honor that he was not engaged, nor would he become engaged, in getting up any expedition against Nicaragua, or in doing any act inconsistent with the laws of the United States, and especially the Neutrality act of 1818. He went through the country, to be sure, invoking sympathy so far as it was possible for him to obtain it for himself. But, Sir, he left upon that shore of Nicaragua a devoted band of deluded followers, for whom no appeal was ever heard from him; and while organizing anew, against his own plighted honor, against the policy of his Government, and against the sound judgment of the American people, another band of equally deluded followers to go through the same scenes in Nicaragua, that gallant band which he left there, when so rescued by the humanity of our own Navy, was left to die and rot upon the very shores from which he had been rescued.

Now, Sir, I think the country is entirely satisfied, both from the past career of the President of the United States in the councils of the country, as well as from the development of his policy in his annual message, that, with regard to Central America, he is fully alive to all the interests of our people, so far as they are involved or connected with those Republics, and with the isthmus, as the great highway of a large portion of the commerce of the world. The Executive has shown every disposition, by the formation of treaties, by the cultivation of kind and fraternal relations with those people, and those Governments, to aid in Americanizing, as far as it is possible to do so, that isthmus, so as to secure to our commerce and to our people all the various advantages which peace and neutrality and friendship on the part of the Republics of Central America can secure to us. While this is the case, is it anything other than madness, is it anything other than treason to the best interests of the country, for men to organize lawless expeditions for the purpose of going to those territories and making war there upon their own account, embroiling our country in new controversies there, setting precedents to other nations, and affording license to our rivals with reference to Central America, and to the commerce which is to pass over it?

Sir, our Government has made a pledge before the whole world that it disavows these expeditions; that it regards them as against our own laws, and as against the laws of nations, and it has pledged its faith that it will exert its whole power to arrest them, to put them down, to prevent their consummation. Shall the faith of our Government be maintained? Or shall it be said, as it has been said, that we are not sincere in this pledge; that we are false in these professions; that these expeditions are connived at; that they are condemned on paper, but that they are encouraged in fact? Sir, let us not court any such dishonor for our Government and our people by censuring the officers of our Navy who act in good faith in carrying out what they believe and know, and what they have reason to know, to be the earnest wish of the Government.

Sir, as a matter of necessity, as a matter of Government policy, as a matter of constitutional action, the Executive is charged with the conduct of our foreign relations. In accordance with the theory of our Government, while the whole responsibility of initiating and conducting and leading to successful issues our intercourse and relations with foreign countries is imposed upon the Executive, it is equally necessary, equally demanded by constitutional obligations and by comity between one branch of the Government and another, that that responsibility should not be impaired on the one hand, and that power not be destroyed upon the other, by an improper, an unjust, an ungenerous interference with its duty, and with its fair and faithful discharge of that duty by this House. We rightfully hold the Executive responsible to see to it that the interests of our people, of our commerce, of our trade, are protected in Central America. We hold it responsible for the making of treaties with the Republics there, by which the various routes on the Isthmus shall be maintained and open to our commerce and trade. We hold it responsible to see that peace is preserved, so far, at least, as the acts of our own people are concerned. We hold it responsible for seeing to it that no foreign nation shall interfere, either by fillibustering on private account or aggressions on Government account, with the rights of our citizens in Central America. And, Sir, while we hold the Executive justly to this large and high responsibility, at least, let us always accord to it the merit of sincerity of purpose and of correctness of conduct; and let us likewise accord to the officers of our Navy, who are invested with official responsibilities, a like correctness of motive and a like patriotism of conduct, until the proofs displayed before us inexorably force us to a different conclusion.

Indignation Meeting No. 1 at New-Orleans.

The fillibuster indignation meeting, held in New-Orleans on the 31st ult., was only a preliminary demonstration, but it appears to have been largely attended. Judge AUGUSTIN presided. Mr. TABOR, editor of *El Nicaraguense*, gave a detailed narrative of the landing, progress, and capture of WALKER's last force, and added some incidents not before known, as follows:

"It was stated that Lieutenant CILLEY, who visited General WALKER when he first landed, was heard to say that it was fully expected that all General WALKER's command would land at the mouth of the Colorado River. 'That,' said Lieutenant CILLEY, 'was the arrangement.' It should have been carried out, and WALKER should have his staff officials from the Colorado, to visit Captain CHATARD and conciliate him. It was not expected that WALKER would come to Greytown with an armed force. But General WALKER, knowing his right, and the sovereign rights of Nicaragua, chose to land at Greytown, and did not deem it necessary to conciliate the commander of the *Saratoga*.

When Gen. WALKER arrived at Greytown, he found a schooner, called the *Chase*, which had belonged to his Government. A schooner, the *Isabel*, had been taken down from New-Orleans and sold to General WALKER for $6,000. The transfer papers were passed in the presence of Captain COCKBURN, the British Consul. Shortly afterward Captain SCOTT went up to General WALKER and informed him that there was at Greytown another schooner, called the *Chase*—that she was of lighter draft than the *Isabel*, and could be taken up the river, and that it would be well to exchange the *Isabel* for her. Accordingly this change was made, and the *Chase* passed into the possession of General WALKER's Government. It was this schooner that General WALKER commenced discharging his cargo into when he arrived at Greytown; yet he was ordered by Captain CHATARD to desist from this proceeding, and to move to another point. Unless he should comply with this order, there would, to use the language of Captain CHATARD, "be a row in the camp." Of course, WALKER was compelled to obey.

The resolutions adopted were:

1. That this meeting unanimously condemns the conduct of Commodore PAULDING in this proceeding as being without excuse, and without precedent in the history of any civilized country, contrary to the law of nations, and deserving the condign punishment of the Government of the United States.

2. That we are unwilling to believe that the instructions of the President, or of the Secretary of State or the Navy, are of such a nature as to justify Commodore PAULDING in the commission of such an unheard-of act of tyranny as that of which he has been guilty.

3. That if the report from Washington be true that Commodore PAULDING had instructions to prevent the landing of President WALKER and the emigrants who were with him, on the soil of Nicaragua, such instructions were given in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in violation of the neutrality statutes and of the law of nations, and in violation of the right of citizens of this country to emigrate to Nicaragua or to any other country.

4. That in the opinion of this meeting it is the imperative duty of this Government immediately to restore Gen. WALKER and his captive companions to the country from which they have been so unlawfully taken by irresistible force; and also, fully to indemnify them for all losses they have sustained from capture, detention and deprivation of liberty and property.

Walker's Men at Norfolk.

From the Richmond Whig.

We suggest that steps be immediately taken to demand of the President the removal from the soil of Virginia of a company of men whom he himself has had arrested as prisoners, and whom his naval officers represent and denounce as outlaws and pirates. It is obvious that our vigilant and warlike Governor has overlooked this Federal trespass upon State "comity" and State rights. We propose, therefore, that the Legislature shall not only jog his memory on the subject, but pass a bill demanding of the Federal Government reparation for the offence it has committed against the Commonwealth and the people of Virginia, and if reparation should be denied, *then a declaration of war should follow, and the rights of the State be vindicated at the point of the bayonet!*

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Historical Society—Annual Election of Officers.

A regular meeting of the Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening in the Society's new building, corner of Tenth-street and Second-avenue. The attendance was pretty large. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, the President, occupied the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The President announced the donation to the Society, by Col. JAMES B. MURRAY, of a bust of the late Reform leader in England, JOSEPH HUME.

The donation was accompanied by a letter, which was read and referred to the Committee on Fine Arts.

Mr. MOORE read the annual report of the Treasurer, according to which the balance on hand

On Jan. 1, 1857, was	$1,778 84
Which, with the total receipts for the year of	5,476 75
Made an aggregate of	$7,255 59
The entire outlay for the same period was	6,839 37
Leaving a balance on hand of	$416 22
From members there was still due	1,620 00
Making a total balance on hand, including unpaid fees, of	$2,036 22

The report was referred to an Auditing Committee.

The librarian announced the presentation by Dr. ELLIS of a portrait of JAMES RIVINGTON, editor of the *Royal Gazette* during the war.

The keg which contained the water that was conveyed from Lake Erie to the Atlantic on the opening of the Erie Canal, was exhibited to the Society as a present from Mr. JOHN SPIERS. Mr. SPIERS received a vote of thanks for his gift.

A communication was received from a former officer of the old Public School Society, recalling the fact that on the dissolution of that body it donated its records to the Historical Society. This communication was referred to the appropriate Committee.

Mr. MOORE read the Librarian's report, an admirably compiled document, which was received with applause.

The reports on nominations of the Executive Committee were read and adopted.

The President (Mr. DEPEYSTER being in the Chair) presented a report from a Special Committee recommending certain modifications in the by-laws. He suggested the propriety of reading all the rules for the government of the Society.

Mr. JOSH. BLUNT moved that they be printed, and that the matter be postponed to a future meeting.

A motion to have the entire code of rules read was made and carried.

The President accordingly proceeded to read.

His report, as read, was accepted and adopted unanimously.

Mr. SCHELL read the annual report of the Executive Committee, which, with the other annual reports, was referred to the Executive Committee for such disposition as they might deem advisable.

Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM alluded to the propriety of acknowledging the legacies of $10,000 to the Society by Mr. SETH GROSVENOR, and of books and portraits by Rev. R. W. GRISWOLD, and moved that the matter of placing a bust or portrait of the former in the Society's building be referred to the Executive Committee. Carried.

The paper of the evening, on "General WASHINGTON's Life Guard," was read by Mr. BENJAMIN W. LOSSING.

This was a very interesting account of the corps immediately at the service of WASHINGTON, from the first voluntary organization of that kind, known as the "Connecticut Rangers," under Captain KNOWLTON, until the formation, under the specific directions of the Commander-in-Chief, of the "Life Guard," which was commanded by Captain COLVAX.

One of the earlier guardsmen, an Irishman named HICKEY, was tried and convicted of conspiracy and sedition, in having traitorously yielded to the temptations of British gold, in having, under the promptings of Governor TRYON, corrupted a fifer and another member of the corps, in order to effect WASHINGTON's assassination, and in having deliberately attempted WASHINGTON's death by poisoning a dish of green peas, of which WASHINGTON was passionately fond. He was found guilty on the evidence mainly of the female domestic who waited on the Commander-in-Chief, and whom he made his confidant, and was shot in New-York, in April, 1777. This was the first execution in the Revolutionary army. Mr. LOSSING gave an interesting biographical sketch of Sergeant SETH KNAPP, the last survivor of the "Life Guard," whom he knew personally, and whose death took place in Newburg a few years ago.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. LOSSING on the motion of Dr. HAWKS, who expressed his satisfaction in finding that the details of the conspiracy in New-York confirmed his belief that Governor TRYON was an unparalleled scoundrel.

Professor G. W. GREENE directed the Society's attention to the death of Mr. CRAWFORD, the sculptor. He delivered a high eulogium on his genius, and paid a touching tribute to his memory. A resolution offered by him to the effect that the Committee on Fine Arts be directed to submit to the Society a suitable mode of perpetuating Mr. CRAWFORD's name, and testifying to his genius and merit, was seconded by Dr. OSGOOD, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Lectures, announced that arrangements had been made for the delivery of lectures before the Society, by a number of eminent gentlemen whom he named, and stated that the first would be given on next Tuesday night, by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE—subject, "Common Sense."

General WETMORE moved the thanks of the Society to the President and other officers of the Society during the past year.

The annual election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted in a unanimous reelection of the officers of the past year:

President—LUTHER BRADISH.
First Vice-President—Thomas De Witt, D. D.
Second Vice-President—Frederic De Peyster.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Edward Robinson, D. D.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Samuel Osgood, D. D.
Recording Secretary—Andrew Warner.
Treasurer—Wm. Chauncey.
Librarian—George Henry Moore.

The President announced the Standing Committees, which, with one or two exceptions, were constituted precisely similar to those of the last year.

The Society then adjourned.

A ROW IN THE FOURTH WARD EVENING SCHOOLS.—On Monday evening an attempt was made to effect a change among the teachers of the evening schools held in School-house No. 1, on William-street, in the Fourth Ward—the change having been previously decided on by the Evening School Committee. Mr. ALBERT SMITH, late of the Committee, and Commissioner SHINE, backed by a peaceable member of the Metropolitan Police, called at the boys' school and notified Mr. GALLAGHER, the Principal, that he had been dismissed and that they had come with his successor, Dr. WILLIAMSON, to take charge of the school. Whereupon Mr. GALLAGHER immediately commenced a speech to his boys, calling upon them to declare their preference, which they did for their old teacher, and offered to thrash Messrs. SMITH, SHINE & Co. at short notice. Mr. GALLAGHER still holds his own, and our reporter found him on hand on Tuesday evening, prepared for any emergency.

This Committee have, among their latest acts, appointed ALBERT SMITH, late member of the Committee on Evening Schools and Commissioner from the Ninth Ward, Superintendent of Evening Schools, despite the action of the Board of Education, at a salary of $100 per month, and in spite of the offer of the City Superintendent to take the evening schools under his supervision, without any additional expense.

SHAD.—The Harbor Commissioners have taken time by the forelock in the matter of the driving of shad stakes in the river, and Mr. STURGIS, the President of the Board, has already given notice that, under the provisions of section 13 of the act entitled "An act to establish regulations for the port of New-York," passed April 16, 1857, it is unlawful for any person to erect or drive in the soil under water in the harbor of New-York any poles for the purpose of fishing where the water is of greater depth than six feet at mean low tide, under the penalty of $5 for each pole so driven. An attempt was made to have the shad poles hauled up last season, after the passage of the law, but it was finally abandoned, and the fishermen were permitted to finish their season without molestation. Hereafter, if the Commissioners are firm, there must be an end of shad-fishing by the old methods outside of six feet at mean low tide.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 11.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1033, 1981, 2881, 2355, 2063, 2638, 1334, 2695, 2847, 959, 2620, 2673, 2674, 2797, 2857, 2522, 2723, 1321, 2878, 1264, 1069, 2851, 2752, 2799, 2117, 2118, 855, 900, 2769, 2675, 1485, 2312, 2809.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 146, 155, 240, 243, 263, 277, 281, 282, 284, 286, 295, 297, 302, 314, 316, 318, 320, 323, 325, 326, 327, 328, 319, 162 to 174, 149, 26, 27, 28, 29, 333, 334, 335, 338.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 150, 20, 23, 22, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

John Eagan and Bridget Flanagan were put on trial this morning, charged with passing counterfeit coin. Judge Beebe, who appeared for the parties, said that the parties were undoubtedly husband and wife, the woman having given her maiden name when arrested; and being together when the offence was committed, the wife could not be convicted of it, and he would suggest, therefore, that she be discharged, and that the man plead "Guilty." That disposition was made of the case, and Judge INGERSOLL sentenced Eagan to be imprisoned for two years and pay a fine of one dollar.

Peter Andersen and five others, crew of the bark *Hahnemann*, charged with an endeavor to make a revolt, were brought up and pleaded "Guilty." The case being one of very slight importance, and the men having been already imprisoned some time, the Court suspended judgment, and discharged them on their own recognizances.

An Important Suit in the United States Circuit Court.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 6th.

We yesterday referred to an important suit commenced in chancery in the United States Circuit Court, by J. R. Jaffray & Sons, of New-York, against Claflin, Mellen & Co., of the same City, and Wm. Lee & Co., of this city. The argument was to have been heard by Judge LEAVITT yesterday, but on application of the respondents, it was postponed until this morning at 10 o'clock, when it will be taken up. The case is one of considerable importance to the mercantile community, as well as to the parties directly interested, and the points on which the action is based, may be gathered from the following synopsis of the bill of the complainants:

J. R. Jaffray & Sons, the complainants, set forth that they have commenced an action at law against Wm. Lee & Co., for $1,190 89, due for goods sold to them; that in October last Lee & Co. became embarrassed and unable to pay their debts, and were, in fact, insolvent; that they had a stock of goods and book accounts to the amount of $130,000; that their indebtedness was about $180,000. While in this condition the plaintiffs charge that the firm of Lee & Co. made a secret and private sale, or pretended sale, of the goods and entire property for $117,000, to Claflin, Mellen & Co., under the pretence that they were indebted to said firm in the sum of $86,000, and that the overplus of that sum was to be paid to three other creditors of Lee & Co., viz., Bowen, McNamee & Co., Bliss, Briggs, Wheelock & Co., and Clapp, Kent & Beckley; that the legal and intended effect of said transaction or sale *was an assignment*, in contemplation of insolvency, with the design to prefer C. M. & Co., and the other named creditors, to the exclusion of other creditors of said firm.

The complainants further charge that the balance, after the payment of C. M. & Co., was divided amongst the three other named creditors, and that such proceeds comprise all the property, of which complainants have any knowledge, belonging to said Lee & Co.

The complainants also charge that there was no such indebtedness of Lee & Co. to Claflin, Mellen & Co., but that they are informed and believe, and such was the general understanding among the creditors of Lee & Co., that Claflin, Mellen & Co. *were silent partners* of Lee & Co.; and that C. M. & Co., finding the business a losing one, endeavored to so shape it as to make it appear as a debt, and that a great portion of the $85,000 was for losses in the business. The complainants ask that the books of accounts between said C. M. & Co. and Lee & Co., from the time of their first business connection, may be produced before a Master Commissioner of the United States Court, and that the parties may be examined in regard to them.

The complainants further ask that the pretended sale to C. M. & Co. may be decreed and held to be *an assignment in trust*, in contemplation of insolvency, with the design to prefer one or more creditors to the exclusion of others, and that the same shall inure to the benefit of *all* the creditors of said Lee & Co., in proportion to their demands, and that said C. M. & Co. shall be enjoined from removing or disposing of any portion of the goods.

Should the main points in this bill of complaint be established, Claflin, Mellen & Co. will be made liable, as partners, for the debts of Lee & Co., or compelled to pay over the proceeds of the goods and book accounts for the benefit of all the creditors of the firm.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 8.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF ERROR FOR RODGERS.

The People vs. James Rodgers.—Yesterday Mr. Kellogg, counsel for Rodgers, convicted of the murder of Swanston, made an application for a writ of error for the purpose of taking the case to the General Term of the Supreme Court on review. His Honor took the papers, and will render his decision soon.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Present—All the Judges.
Nos. 57, 83, 140, 413—Struck off.
No. 36—Reserved for Jan. 11.
Nos. 24, 25—Reserved for Jan. 8.
No. 48—Reserved for Jan. 19.
Nos. 19, 23—Passed.
No. 27 Mack *vs.* Prosser.—Argued. Mr. Charles Daniels for appellant; Mr. J. L. Curtenius for respondent.
No. 35—Reserved for Jan. 12.
No. 33—On argument.
Calendar for Jan. 8.—Nos. 21, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41, 45, 46, 47, 6, 17, 21, 22, 25.

RIOT AT DUBUQUE—ONE MAN KILLED, TWO MORTALLY WOUNDED AND TWENTY OTHERS INJURED.—A bloody riot occurred at West Dubuque on New Year's night, at a German ball that was in progress at the West Brewery Hall. It seems that a party of drunken men forced their way into the ball at a late hour, and disturbed the ball with their boisterous conduct. It was determined to expel them from the ball; when a terrible fight ensued, in which glasses, chairs, and every other movable thing within reach were used on both sides. One man, named Gainer, was shot dead, and two of his brothers were afterwards fatally wounded. Twenty of the persons were seriously injured during the fracas. One man had his nose severed from his face. A large number of persons have been arrested.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE CANADIAN PRISONER TOWNSEND.—The man McHENRY, now in prison in Canada, is *not* TOWNSEND after all. The London *Prototype* says: "In October last, Mr. ROSS, of this office, wrote to the Sons of Temperance, in Sierra County, Cal., for the purpose of ascertaining if the documents published by McHENRY's friends were really authentic, considerable doubt having been expressed by the Sons here with regard to one of them." A reply was received last week from the Scribe of the Sierra Division S. of T., in California, stating that the writer was a partner of McHENRY in 1854, and was admitted a member of the Order of the Sons in that year; and the man McHENRY is McHENRY, not TOWNSEND.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SINCE NOON OF YESTERDAY—8,539 bbls. Flour, 178 bags Barley, 240 bags Oats, 643 packages Provisions, 162 bbls. Whisky, and 61 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 70 bbls., at $5 37½@$5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in request at steady prices. Sales 250 packages Java at 16c.; 500 bags Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c., and 500 Rio at 9c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔. We quote Java 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12½c.; Rio, 8½c.@11¼c.; Bahia, at 9c., and St. Domingo at 8c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in moderate request at strengthening prices, including Middling at 9¾c. for Upland, and 9¾c.@9⅞c., for Gulf, ₱ ℔.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement Jan. 1, 1858.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1857	bales	7,819
Arrived since	bales	678,081
Total		685,900
Exported to date		351,280
Stock on hand not cleared Jan. 1, 1858		334,620

FISH—The market is quiet, but firm, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is in moderate demand, chiefly for home use, at steady prices. Sales, 6,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 55@ 4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 30@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian appears unchanged. Sales 450 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 35@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. Sales 1,300 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$6 85 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is dull and down to $3 ₱ bbl.

Chicago Receipts and Shipments of Flour during each of the last three years:

	1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Rec'pts.	Shipm's.	Rec'pts.	Ship'ts.	Rec'pts.	Ship'ts.
Total Bbls.	240,662	163,419	324,921	216,389	393,934	259,648
Manuf'd by City Mills.	79,650	—	86,068	—	96,000	—
On hand & consumed in City	—	156,893	—	194,609	—	230,286
Total	320 312	320,312	410,989	410,989	489,934	489,934

Chicago shipments of Flour by Lake during each of the last Fourteen Years.

Year.	Bbls.	Year.	Bbls.
1844	6,320	1851	72,406
1845	13,752	1852	61,196
1846	28,045	1853	70,884
1847	32,538	1854	58,573
1848	45,200	1855	77,082
1849	51,309	1856	169,516
1850	100,871	1857	167,227

FRUIT—Raisins are in fair request, including Bunch at $1 95@$2 for whole, and $1 for half, and 55c. for quarter boxes. Other articles are quiet, yet essentially unchanged in value. Sales by auction in Boston yesterday: 1,000 quarter boxes Malaga Bunch Raisins at 57c.@58c.; 200 drums and 50 cases Figs at 7½c., each, for cash, and 100 casks Zante Currants at 9c.@9½c., ₱ ℔., 4 months' credit.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, yet firm. Sales 7,000 bushels, including mixed Western, at $1 09; fair to prime White Southern, at $1 20@$1 30; and Red do. at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn is sparingly offered, and is much wanted at advancing prices. Sales 6,500 bushels new crop, at 66c. for yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bushels Rye, at 73c., and 4,700 bushels State and California Barley, at 70c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, and are steady at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@30c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Grain in Chicago during each of the last four years.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Wheat, bushels	3,038,955	7,535,097	8,767,760	10,554,761
Corn, bushels	7,490,753	8,532,377	11,888,398	7,409,134
Rye, bushels	85,091	68,066	45,707	87,711
Barley, bushels	261,764	201,895	128,457	127,689
Oats, bushels	4,194,385	2,947,188	1,219,987	1,707,245

Shipments of Grain from Chicago, annually, for a period of twenty years.

Years.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Total bush.
1838*	78	—	—	—	78
1839	3,678	—	—	—	3,678
1840	10,000	—	—	—	10,000
1841	40,000	—	—	—	40,000
1842	586,907	—	—	—	586,907
1843	688,907	—	—	—	688,907
1844	923,494	—	—	—	923,494
1845	1,024,620	—	—	—	1,024,620
1846	1,599,819	—	—	—	1,599,819
1847	2,136,994	67,315	38,892	—	2,243,201
1848	2,386,000	550,460	65,280	—	3,001,740
1849	2,192,809	644,848	26,849	31,453	2,769,111
1850	1,387,983	262,013	186,054	22,872	1,830,938
1851	799,390	3,221,317	605,827	19,997	4,646,291
1852	941,470	2,757,011	2,030,317	127,028	5,873,141
1853	1,680,998	2,780,253	1,748,493	120,275	6,412,181
1854	2,644,860	6,837,899	3,239,987	148,421	12,932,320
1855	7,115,270	7,517,678	1,888,533	92,032	16,633,700
1856	9,419,365	11,129,668	1,014,547	19,051	21,583,221
1857	10,783,292	6,814,615	416,778	17,993	18,032,678

*The earliest shipments on record were made in 1838.

The following is a list of the warehouses in Chicago, with the capacity for handling, storing, &c.:

Capacity for Handling and Storing Grain.

Elevating Warehouses.	Capacity for storage. Bushels.	Capacity to rec. & ship ₱ day. Bushels.	Capacity to ship ₱ day. Bushels.
Ill. C. R. R., (Sturgis, Buckingham & Co.)	700,000	65,000	225,000
Do., (New Wareh'se)	700,000	65,000	225,000
Rock I. R. R., (Flint, Wheeler & Co.)	700,000	55,000	200,000
Chi. and G. U. R. R.	500,000	50,000	125,000
Gibbs, Griffin & Co.	500,000	60,000	150,000
Munger & Armour	300,000	60,000	100,000
Munn, Gill & Co.	200,000	30,000	75,000
Flint, Wheeler & Co.	160,000	5,000	50,000
Burlingame	100,000	25,000	50,000
S. A. Ford & Co.	100,000	30,000	40,000
Jas. Peck & Co.	60,000	20,000	40,000
Walker, Bronson & Co	75,000	30,000	60,000
Totals	4,095,000	495,000	1,340,000

HAY—Sales 700 bales North River at 65c.@75c., cash, ₱ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 21c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 34c.@35c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after at advanced prices. Sales 750 bbls., at 39c.@40c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in moderate demand, and is worth 54c.@56c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are dull and somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork was unsettled, sales having transpired of 370 bbls., in lots, at $14 85@$15 for old Mess; $15 25@$15 50 for new Mess, and $12@$12 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl., closing with no buyers disposed to pay over our lowest quotations. Cut Meats continue in fair supply and demand, at 8¼c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon, 7¾c.@9c. ₱ ℔. Lard is in fair demand at old rates. The transactions since our last embrace 430 bbls fair to prime, chiefly at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ ℔. Beef is quiet yet steady. The transactions since our last consist of 180 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $11@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates: 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ ℔. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6½c.@9c. for fair to prime, ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 140 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGAR—The market is pretty active, but prices lean in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 1,100 hhds., including New-Orleans at 5¼c.@7½c.; Cuba at 5¼c.@6¾c.; and Porto Rico at 7c.@7¾c., with 1,300 boxes Havana at 5c.@7½c. ₱ ℔. Yesterday's sales of Havana were 2,600 boxes.

TALLOW—Sales 13,000 ℔s. prime at former rates.

TEA—The auction sale to-day was largely attended; the competition was animated, and prices were fully supported. There were about 4,500 packages disposed of at 31½c.@50½c. for Imperial; 31½c.@33½c. for Hyson; 20c.@44½c. for Young Hyson; 21c.@28c. for Hyson Skin; 25c.@33½c. for Breakfast Souchong; 24½c.@31½c. for Hyson Twankay; 22c.@25½c. for Twankay; 23½c.@34½c. for Oolong, and 20c.@27½c. for Orange Pekoe, ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—A fair business has been done during the last few days, and in some instances, at improved prices. A large lot of Seedleaf changed hands. Sales since Tuesday, 63 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, 12c.@16c.; 124 bales Havana; 100 bales Yara; 216 bales Cuba, and 537 cases Seedleaf, on private terms; and 1,700 Florida, at 14c.@15c. ₱ ℔.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Jan. 1, 1858.

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1857	hhds.	13,806
Arrived since	hhds.	2,740
Total	hhds.	16,546
Exported to date	hhds.	11,403
Stock on hand not cleared, Jan. 1, 1858	hhds.	5,143

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 275 bbls., at 21¾c.@22c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued inactive and languid. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ₱ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE-MARKET STATISTICS.—The whole number of Cattle, Sheep, &c., brought to the Cambridge Market during the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, was as follows: Cattle, 45,901; Sheep, 123,338; Veal Calves, 6,574. They were from the different States as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.
Maine	2,500	1,000
New-Hampshire	10,284	33,168
Vermont	10,613	63,600
Massachusetts	2,808	15,939
New-York	4,247	3,485
Western	5,569	
Canada	1,940	6,146
Total	45,901	123,338

The estimated cost for the Cattle is	$1,744,239
The estimated cost for the Sheep is	400,848
The estimated cost for the Veal Calves is	39,444
Total	$2,184,530

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Sabbath School connected with the** Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., will hold their anniversary on SUNDAY, the 10th inst., throughout the day. A Sabbath School Sermon will be preached in the morning by the pastor, Rev. E. D. BROWN. The evening exercises will consist of singing by the choir and children. Speeches by Rev. D. WISE, MARVIN R. VINCENT, and by a scholar. Friends of Sunday Schools are invited to attend. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. EVENING exercises at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Partridge,** Rector of Christ Church, North Brooklyn, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 10. A Missionary Meeting of the Sunday School will be held in said Church at 3 P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Mr. KEITH, Missionary from China, and from Rev. Mr. DENISON, Secretary and General Agent of the Committee on Foreign Missions.

☞ **North Dutch Church,** corner of William and Fulton sts. Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, and Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton. N. B.—A daily Prayer Meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock in rear of the Church.

☞ **Reopening of the Sixteenth-st. Baptist Church**—In 16th-st., near 8th-av. The house having lately been remodeled and enlarged, will be opened with appropriate services on SUNDAY, the 10th inst. Preaching at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. W. S. MICKELS; at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, by Rev. Dr. LATHROP, and at 7 o'clock in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. DOWLING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The first of a course of Twelve Sunday Evening Sermons to Young Men will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday,) the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. WILLIS LORD, D. D., at his Church, in Clinton-st., near Fulton. Subject: *A High Aim in Life.*

HENRY H. LLOYD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Luther Before the Diet of Worms: or the Sublime of History.**—The 6th Lecture of a series of Pulpit Pictures from the life of LUTHER, on the above topic, will be given on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, in the English Lutheran Church in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. P. MacMenamy,** D. D., and Missionary friends of various nations, will hold (D. V.) their next public conference on the *Errors of Romanism*, at home and abroad, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository Lecture on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **A Sermon will be Preached TO-MORROW** MORNING, at 10½ o'clock by Rev. S. A. BAKER, in the First Congregational Methodist Church in Lawrence-st., corner of Tillary, Brooklyn appealing to Sabbath School Teachers, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Notice.**—Dr. WIGGINS will (D. V.) deliver the Eleventh of his Winter Lectures in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st. next SABBATH EVENING, services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*No Sea in the New Earth which John saw.* The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church,** corner of Broome and Greene sts., Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. Services hereafter at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject for next SABBATH AFTERNOON, Jan 10—*Moses a Deliverer*, being in continuance of the last discourse in the series on the same subject.

☞ **Pacific-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn.**—Rev. ANTHONY ATWOOD, of Philadelphia, will preach in this church on SABBATH next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. He will also preach on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS following, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **To Young Men.**—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will, by request, deliver a discourse on the *Bible, the only Guide to Business and Commercial Success*, in the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st st., near 6th-av., SABBATH EVENING, 10th inst at 7½ o'clock. Young men are particularly invited to attend.

Ye weary pilgrims come, for here is rest;
Come, mourning saints, to Zion, and be blest.

☞ **Divine Truth, in purity and power, will** be preached TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. A. B. BEACH, D. D., Rector of St Peter's Church Chelsea, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Church on the Heights, Brooklyn.**—Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., will preach in this Church (in Pierrepont st., near Monroe-place) TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Evening service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Scotland, and recently pastor of the Baptist Church at Detroit, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev Mr WARD, returned missionary from Assam, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and 7 in the evening, at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, two doors above Houston-st. Subject *The Mortal Body to be made Immortal—Second coming of Christ, &c.* Seats free.

☞ **Miracles and Inspiration.**—First Free Will Baptist Church, worshipping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Services at the usual hours. Subject in the EVENING at 7, as above. Seats free. General invitation.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev. A. L. STONE, of the Park-st. Church, Boston, will preach in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. PRENTISS) on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Anniversary of the Sunday-School** connected with Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 5th-av., SUNDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M. Addresses by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., and others.

☞ **Williamsburg.—Christian and Unchristian Spiritualism.**—Lecture on this subject by WM. FISHBOUGH, TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Bank Building, 4th st, 7½ o'clock. Morning services as usual.

☞ **Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.,** will repeat his sermon on *The Religious Aspects of Europe*, in St. Luke's Church, Clinton av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, 10th inst. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Man's Nature and Destiny.**—Geo. STORRS will preach on the above subject TO-MORROW, (Sunday, 10th,) at Hitzelberger's Hall, between 20th and 21st sts., 8th-av., at 3½ P. M.

☞ **First Baptist Church,** corner Broome and Elizabeth sts.—The annual sermon to the young will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services to commence at 3 o'clock.

☞ **South Dutch Church,** 5th-av. and 21st-st. SABBATH EVENING Discourses to the young, by Rev. Dr MACAULEY. Subject for Jan. 10—*Perseverance.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, Jan. 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev SIDNEY A. COREY.

☞ **Ninth-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop JANES, and at 3 P. M. by Rev. Dr. MITCHELL, of Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.

$500 REWARD!—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid for satisfactory information where WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, of Detroit, can be found. He left the Astor House, New-York, the 15th ult.

He is about five feet seven inches high, black hair and whiskers, full beard except moustache, dark eyes, high broad forehead, pleasant face, very fine address, age — years, and weight about 140 pounds. He was well dressed, crape on his hat, standing collar, dark neck tie, black coat, overcoat, pants and vest. If dead, $250 will be paid for the recovery of the body. If murdered, $1,000 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of his murderers. Address the undersigned, care Backus, Nichols & Co., No. 51 Maiden lane, New-York.

CRANE & WESSON.

CONSIDERABLE INHERITANCE—$80,000.—The next of kin wanted of JOHN HERRYMAN, or MERRYMAN, who died in Sandusky, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1855. Any persons acquainted with his native place, in Germany, will communicate with Mr. HAYS, College of Arms, No. 327 Broadway, New-York, who has collections of advertisements, unclaimed dividends, and properties all over the world.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, OF DETROIT, was in New-York on Monday and part of Tuesday, 14th and 15th ult. Any personal acquaintance having met him will confer a favor by leaving his address at the store of BACKUS, NICHOLS & Co., No. 51 Maiden-lane.

CRANE & WESSON.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

A WRITTEN GUARANTY GIVEN WITH EACH WATCH.

Ladies' Gold Watches, Jeweled	$20, $25, $30
Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Jeweled	$25, $30, $35
Silver Cylinders, Jeweled	$8, $10, $13
Silver Levers, Full-jeweled	$10, $12, $15
Silver Hunting Levers, Full-jeweled	$14, $16, $18
Silver Hunting Patent Levers, Full-jeweled	$25, $30, $40

Watches carefully repaired. Old watches taken in exchange.

JOHN COX,
No. 362 Bowery, next to 4th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils. Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen of both establishment for practice in the [illegible] man cotillon, and all other dances.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 26th, with three days' later news from Europe, is now fully due at this port. She had not been signaled at Sandy Hook, up to the time of going to press.

Contrary to expectation, the State Assembly did not succeed in electing a temporary Speaker yesterday. Mr. BOUGHTON declined to permit his name to be used, which declination places matters in their original state of uncertainty. The original motion for the election of a presiding officer, temporarily, was withdrawn, and balloting for Speaker was postponed until 7 o'clock P. M. on Monday. The Assembly finally adjourned until Monday. The Senate was not in session.

The report of the butchery of Col. COOK's command by the Mormons turns out, as we expected, to be a fabrication. Advices have been received from Fort Bridger up to Nov. 26, at which time Colonel JOHNSON was there, and had been joined by Colonel COOK. This news also sets at rest all fears engendered by the report of an engagement at Fort Bridger, alleged to have taken place on the 14th of November, and the subsequent retreat of the troops to Fort Laramie, received in California by way of Oregon. The Mormons, however, were still doing all they could to harass the expedition by burning all the grass, and the animals were dying at the rate of 100 a day. All the passes to Salt Lake City were being fortified, and there was every indication of an intention on the part of BRIGHAM YOUNG to execute all his threats.

Very late intelligence from Yucatan, by an arrival at New-Orleans from Campeachy on the 20th ult., informs us that the Barrera, or Government party, had sued for peace to the revolutionists, but that their propositions had been rejected. The terms of the proposed settlement had not transpired, but it was believed that its basis was the recognition of the Barrera Government—which, of course, the Campeachy party would not listen to for a moment. The war itself has made but little progress.

JAMES P. DONNELLY, convicted of the murder of ALBERT S. MOS[illegible] Seaview House, at the Highlands of Nevisink, on the 1st of August last, yesterday suffered the extreme penalty of his crime at Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., at 1:55 P. M. He delivered a speech under the gallows, occupying nearly two hours, in which he asseverated his innocence of the murder, strove to make it apparent, and endeavored to fasten the crime upon a third party, the proprietor of the Seaview House. The speech was listened to with great interest, but did not appear to carry conviction to the judgments of those who heard it. DONNELLY submitted to his fate manfully.

Tammany Society met last night, and celebrated the forty-third anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. Appropriate speeches were made by JOHN VAN BUREN, Marshal RYNDERS, and others, and letters were received from some three hundred men who had been invited, the most interesting of which was a letter from Gov. WISE, whose opinions on the Kansas question will be read with more than ordinary attention. His objections to the course of the Administration are marked and emphatic. Those who desire to read them, will find them elsewhere. The occasion was one of unusual enjoyment to the friends and invited guests of the Society.

On the reception of the Message of Gov. LIGON, of Maryland, yesterday, by the House of Representatives of that State, a motion was made not to receive it, and the motion prevailed by a considerable majority. The ground of its rejection is offensive remarks relative to the American Party, and an intimation contained in it that the members from Baltimore were elected by fraud.

The Government employes at the Navy-Yard have had no pay since Dec. 8. Yesterday was the failure to pay off for the third successive week. This comes hard on the men, who often find it difficult to get credit at the grocer's, tailor's, butcher's, and who ought not to be compelled by "Uncle Sam, who is rich enough" to ask any such humiliating favors.

Coroner HILLS yesterday began an inquest upon the body of MICHAEL CASEY, shot by MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., in the affray in James-street on Thursday night. KENNEDY, who was also shot by WOGAN, is still living, but in a precarious condition. He remains in the City Hospital. WOGAN is in custody. He is not of age, but is known as an old offender. A few months ago, he was convicted of arson, but judgment was suspended by Judge RUSSELL.

Rev. Dr. JOHN KNOTT, senior minister of the Collegiate (Dutch Reformed) Churches of this City, died last evening at his residence in Fourth-street, from the injuries which he sustained by a fall on last Tuesday morning. His funeral will take place on Tuesday from the Church in Fourth-street.

The American General Committee for 1858 held their first meeting last evening, and effected a permanent organization with much unanimity.

The Grand Jury of Rochester on Thursday found a true bill of indictment against IRA STOUT and MRS. SARAH LITTLES, for the murder of CHAS. W. LITTLES.

The Grand Jury of Brooklyn is taking evidence on the propriety of bringing in a bill against the policemen who were charged with conspiring to "kidnap"—send back—the white slave who escaped by the Savannah steamer lately, from Georgia bondage into Canada.

The General Markets yesterday continued quiet for Flour and Wheat. Prices were sustained. The receipts of Flour were limited. No Wheat arrived. Corn was very scarce and in demand at firmer rates. Cotton was in less request, factors claiming a further advance. Provisions were moderately inquired for at steady quotations for all kinds save Pork, which opened light and buoyant, but closed heavily, with more offering. Groceries were pretty active, including Sugars, prices of which, however, favored purchasers. Freights continued quiet and languid.

POLITICAL LETTER-WRITING—TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.—The business of political letter-writing is overdone. It is getting to be a nuisance, and Tammany Hall is, to a very great extent, responsible for it. It has been in the habit, for a long time past, whenever it proposed to have a "blow out" of any sort, to invite everybody belonging to the Democratic Party, holding any sort of office, to be present and make a speech. In return, would come cords of long-winded political disquisitions, setting forth the views of Honorable Timothy Wetwhistle, or the gallant Colonel Brickinbishat, upon the character, condition, and prospects of the indomitable and indivisible Democratic party. All these letters are in due time handed over to the Press, which is expected to embody them in its report of the proceedings.

Occasionally such an invitation affords a very excellent opportunity for a man of real distinction and ability to put forth his views on public matters, as in the case of Gov. WISE, of Virginia, whose position excludes him from political speech-making, and who very properly, therefore, avails himself of such an occasion to promulgate his sentiments. His letter, sent to the Tammany Hall festival last night, is one of the best things of the kind we have ever seen; and some of the others which we publish this morning are well worth reading. But the great mass of the letters received,—which would fill fifteen or twenty columns of the TIMES,—form the dreariest reading imaginable.

Why will not Tammany reform its habits in this respect? Let its invitations be restricted to men of real distinction;—they will then be considered of some real value. They are now made the means of giving a factitious importance to noodles and pretenders all over the country.

The Kansas Question in Virginia—Views of Governor Wise.

We have not been in the habit of looking to Virginia for specimens of pure and undefiled Democracy. But we commend the letter of Governor HENRY A. WISE to the Tammany Hall Committee, which will be found in another column of this morning's TIMES, as one of the soundest and most admirable papers upon the Kansas question which has yet been given to the public. Its style is peculiarly characteristic—spasmodic and affected. But it is earnest and emphatic,—and the argument which it embodies addresses itself to the common sense and common justice of the great mass of the people of all sections and of all parties. Governor WISE does not agree with Senator DOUGLAS, in regarding the Lecompton Convention as an unauthorized and illegal body,—nor with President BUCHANAN, in considering Slavery the only "domestic institution" which it is proper to submit to the popular vote. But he insists, eloquently and most cogently, upon the absolute necessity of permitting the PEOPLE of Kansas, by a direct, fair and unequivocal vote, to decide upon the Constitution which is to create the government and decide the political character of their commonwealth. He goes for the "Liberty of the People, against all power, delegated or undelegated, upon earth." And the plain duty of Congress, in regard to that Constitution, he says, is

> "To adopt it *subject to a fair and legal vote of the people of Kansas*, according to a law to be prescribed by their own Territorial Legislature; and to admit the State whenever the Territory shall proclaim its approval and adoption by the people. *If they adopt it, to admit her into the Union ipso facto*; and if they reject it, *to leave the people of Kansas in their own way to organize another Convention and to submit another Constitution to Congress for approval*."

Those Northern Democrats who have expended so much ingenuity and labor, in endeavoring to show that popular rights are not violated by refusing to submit the Constitution to the popular vote, must be a little ashamed of themselves when they see their logic thus riddled by the plain, straight-forward common sense of a Virginia Governor. The tables seem to be curiously turned. Hitherto we have looked to Virginia for abstract sophistry and hair-splitting politics. If sectionalism could make anything by technicalities, they were sure to be discovered and interposed by a Virginian. But now the sophistry and special pleading come from the North. JOHN VAN BUREN argues the case on behalf of the Pro-Slavery ultraists, with a sharpness worthy of CALHOUN, and finds his whole cob-house of logic swept away by a single sentence from Governor WISE!

The fact is, the Northern Democrats who have taken the thimble-rigging side in this game were seduced into it by the belief that the Administration was on that side. JOHN VAN BUREN, since 1848, has had a mortal dread of differing from an Administration. He finds the fight unequal. The teeth and claws against him are too many, and he accordingly made up his mind long ago never again to be found in opposition to the Democratic Party in power. He took this side, therefore now, because he thought Mr. BUCHANAN had taken it. Gov. WISE not only acts with more independence, but he seems to understand that Mr. BUCHANAN's position is by no means so clearly in favor of the Lecompton Constitution as it is generally supposed to be. He calls upon the New-York Democracy to stand by the President, and at the same time to insist upon submitting the Constitution to the popular vote.

This letter will do a good deal to dissipate the fears which some have entertained that the Union would be dissolved if Kansas were not immediately adopted with the Lecompton Constitution. Gov. WISE used to be about as earnest and as prompt to dissolve the Union as anybody else,—but it is easy to perceive that he does not belong to that party any longer. His experience as Governor has evidently given him a taste for Executive duties, and he probably thinks it would be a great deal pleasanter, and somewhat more patriotic, to be President of the Union than to be its destroyer. We have no doubt he has also come to the conclusion that it would be easier. It is pleasant, meantime, to find Democratic aspirants in all sections, beginning to realize the fact that there is a North.

Senatorial Wisdom.

Two very remarkable discoveries were made in the Senate of the United States during the debate on the President's Message in regard to the arrest of WALKER. For one of these fortunate incidents of an otherwise not very exciting discussion, the country is indebted to General JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, and for the other to Mr. PUGH, of Ohio. The first of these Senators has already made himself a more or less illustrious name by his services in exposing the cowardice of Lieutenant-General SCOTT, and the baseness of Major-General WOOL. It is to him that the American people owe the gratifying assurance that the laurels of the Mexican War really belong to the injured PILLOW, of Tennessee, and the unappreciated DAVIS, of Mississippi. With such antecedents and with such experience, it is not perhaps surprising that the ex-Secretary of War should have ascertained, in advance of all his cotemporaries, the true and only origin of the War of 1812. That serious contest, it appears, was waged by this country for the purpose of vindicating the right of every native American "to leave his own country and risk his life and fortune in fighting for the oppressed elsewhere." We had been accustomed to believe that the questions of impressment and embargo—of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights"—were largely instrumental in determining the Government of Mr. MADISON to a declaration of war. But we bow to the superior information of the Mississippian luminary, and call the particular attention of the country to the grave consequences involved in this new version of history. If we went to war in 1812 for the precious privilege of rushing about the world like a generation of emancipated *Cives Romani*, or Donnybrook heroes, to hit a head wherever we should see one, why may we not go to war on the same ground in 1858? There are multitudes of the oppressed to be found out of Nicaragua and Central America; and as nobody can undertake to say what particular form of oppression in the East or the West may happen to hit the sympathies of this or that citizen at any given time, it is clear that if we are to maintain our national dignity and the consistencies of our national career, we ought immediately to declare war against the whole of Christendom in assertion of the right of all and sundry our large-hearted and expansive citizens to trample the tyrants of the earth in the dust wherever they may be found.

The new light thus thrown upon history from Missisippi has its fitting parallel in the illumination cast by Ohio upon the law of nations. Mr. PUGH is comparatively unknown to fame, but he is a promising person, and may in time, attain a place by the side of his Southern colleague. He has found out that while it is a crime for a citizen of the United States to prepare war against a foreign State, it is no crime for that citizen to make the war after he has prepared it. It would be highly illegal, that is, for a Walker, or a Davis, or a Pugh, or any such aspiring individual, to buy munitions of battle, to equip troops and to set sail in an armed ship from New-York, with the intention of battering down Port-au-Prince and dethroning FAUSTIN I., or of storming the Moro Castle and garroting General CONCHA. But having once bought, equipped and set sail as aforesaid, the mere actual operations of battering, dethroning, storming, and garroting would instantly cease to be unlawful, and become highly commendable in the sight, not of the United States alone, but of all civilized nations. Having exhausted himself in this display of legal acumen, Senator PUGH not unnaturally subsided into a slough of vague and irrelevant twaddle about "errors of judgment," "expatriation of citizens," and the "faith of treaties;" but that is a matter of slight importance, and need not seriously divert our attention from the great central fact of PUGH's discourse as above stated. As a corollary of the proposition enunciated by DAVIS, it deserves to be gravely considered, and we trust that the President will bear it carefully in mind, not only in his future relations with our own officers, civil and military, but in the discharge of his treaty-making functions.

The satisfaction which the country must derive from the elimination of two principles so novel and so important really should reconcile us to the otherwise unpleasant circumstances of the debate to which we owe them. But for this rare result we might be tempted to utter something like a lamentation over the almost universal absence of anything like coherent reasoning, clear information, distinct purpose, and intelligible policy from the discussion, by the highest legislative body in the land, of an Executive Message on a theme of such prominent interest as our international obligations, and the law by which those obligations are supposed to be enforced.

The Execution of Donnelly.

A scene, almost without a parallel in the annals of crime, was enacted, yesterday, in the court-yard of a New-Jersey jail. It was not merely that JAMES P. DONNELLY suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of ALBERT S. MOSES, but, immediately before his execution, in a speech of two hours' length, he reviewed the evidence upon which he had been convicted, endeavored to reconcile it with his innocence, and solemnly charged another party with the commission of the crime. Though the confirmation of guilt was strong as Holy Writ, such an exhibition as this is enough to stagger any man's belief. We often hear of hardened criminals denying their guilt with dying breath, but it has seldom happened that a youth of DONNELLY's age, while standing upon the scaffold, has accused an innocent person of an offence for which he himself was about to suffer.

Appalling as the reflection is, we are compelled irresistibly to arrive at this conclusion. DONNELLY had a fair, impartial trial; and even if the dying declarations of the murdered MOSES were illegally received, as some eminent New-York jurists contend, yet this was only a technical error, and, setting it aside altogether, the remaining evidence was clear, conclusive, and uncontradicted in every particular. Not the faintest suspicion of being connected, directly or indirectly, in the murder of MOSES, has ever been cast upon any other inmate of the Seaview House except DONNELLY; and to suppose that the latter, if his charge against Mr. W. W. SMITH has any foundation at all, would keep such a secret until its revelation could do him no earthly good, is to suppose what is contrary to common reason and common sense. We do not wish to follow the wretched criminal through the wandering effort that he made to assert his innocence, or to point out his inconsistencies and prevarications, but it is a simple act of justice to direct attention to the utter improbability of his accusations, uttered though they were upon an occasion of such awful solemnity. Far less do we wish to investigate the motives that led DONNELLY to charge upon another the murder of MOSES. They are known only to him and his God, and are beyond the jurisdiction and the scrutiny of human law. However great his crimes, he possessed at least one virtue—an ardent affection for his bereaved father and sisters. To let them live on in the belief of his innocence may have induced him to act and speak as he did. Powerful efforts were made to save DONNELLY from his doom. Belonging, as he did, to a family of great respectability, petitions for a commutation of his punishment were signed by many of our most influential citizens. But the Executive of New-Jersey withstood—and we believe rightly withstood—these appeals for mercy; and in a case over which, as far as the clearest intellects could see, there hung not the shadow of moral or legal doubt, allowed the law to take its course.

We trust that the fate of DONNELLY will be a warning to those who are treading in the same path. Let them pause ere they find themselves at the same end. This metropolis, especially, must be cleansed from the blood-stain that rests upon it. Society, when it is wronged, must be avenged, if public right and public safety are at all to be considered. Juries will no longer allow compassion to outweigh their judgment and convict of manslaughter when murder is clearly proven. An executive dare not, while rowdyism is rampant, interpose its prerogative and shield an offender from merited punishment. The law which awards death to a murderer cannot be altered, and its officers are bound to see its provision carried out to the very letter. This is the sentiment of a community which has long borne with the pariahs that infest this City and continually abuse their privileges of citizenship. And they may rest assured that, as with DONNELLY, so will it be with them—the law will be allowed to take its course, and justice will be rigidly and impartially administered.

Georgia Facts and British Fictions.

Just about a year ago an enthusiastic gentleman of Liverpool, one Mr. ARROWSMITH by name, fitted a poisoned dart to a very long bow, and discharged it into the very centre of the escutcheon of the State of Georgia. He sent to the London *Times* a most doleful and fearful narrative of the horrible things which he had seen and heard on a Georgia railway train; how he had witnessed half a dozen murders between breakfast and lunch; how he had been forced to acquiesce in the slaughter of a child, slain for no other crime than because it had cried when its father was killed; and how all these abominations, worthy the pencil of a CALLOT, or the pen of a EUGENE SUE, had been received as mere matters of course by his Georgian fellow-passengers, and were indeed mere ordinary incidents of life and travel in the State which an OGLETHORPE founded and a WESLEY loved. England and Europe shuddered at the tale, and we of the United States were at first unappeasably indignant, and then inextinguishably mirthful over it.

It was a very preposterous story, and ARROWSMITH, if not a lunatic, was certainly a Munchausen of the first water. But the legend of the murders in the Georgia train, like the legend of the murders in the Rue Morgue, and like all especially tremendous legends that have ever won any credence among men, contained a grain of truth. There was a full pennyworth of bread with this intolerable deal of sack; and we Americans who ridiculed the tale most loudly, best knew how much of terrible possibility lurked in all its improbable exaggerations.

And with the simple account before us of an occurrence which has just passed into the every-day records of the Southern newspapers, we are half disposed to retract something of the "foul scorn" which we hurled upon all the dupes of the imaginative British broker.

The Charleston *Courier*, esteemed a grave and conservative journal at the South, and certainly superior in the decorous dignity of its habitual tone to many journals of all sections of the Union, inserts under the caption of "*An Unfortunate Rencontre*," the following indescribable story—which we reprint from the TIMES of Tuesday last:

> An extra of the Brunswick (Ga.) *Herald* has particulars of a rencontre between Mr. JACOB W. MOORE, representative from Glynn County in the late Georgia Legislature, and Colonel CAREY W. STYLES, conservative candidate for Mayor of Brunswick. The affray occurred at the Academy in that city, on the evening of the 24th, at a citizens' meeting called for the purpose of hearing a speech from Colonel STYLES. During his speech, Colonel STYLES characterized the action of Mr. MOORE in the Legislature as "dishonorable." Mr. MOORE interrupted the speaker by rising, with his hand in his vest, and saying: "If you say that I have done anything dishonorable, it is a falsehood." Whereupon Colonel STYLES having ceased, turned in the direction of Mr. MOORE, hurled back the falsehood in stronger language, and placed his hand upon his pistol. Mr. MOORE retorted and drew. The next moment both gentlemen leveled their pistols and fired, without effect. Then commenced a scene of confusion which it would be impossible to describe. The firing continued between the gentlemen above-mentioned, and others, until *six or seven shots were discharged*—our worthy Mayor, JAMES HOUSTON, Esq., being one of the persons who fired at Colonel STYLES. All at once, Mr. MOORE was heard to utter groans and cries of distress, and was discovered to be shot in the abdomen, and died in about one hour afterwards.

This, be it observed, is just an "unpleasant difficulty." The leading *dramatis personæ* are a lawmaker of the State, the executive head of the city of Brunswick, and a candidate for the succession of that officer. The latter of this trio alludes in a critical spirit to the past legislative action of the first. His observations provoke the lie direct from the Georgian statesman, and the lie direct provokes the pistol of the candidate. The room is full of people, citizens all, many of them no doubt personal friends of one or another of the antagonists. But such considerations have no weight with these chivalric personages. They forthwith begin to exchange shots. The noise and the smell of powder stimulate the company in general. Weapons are drawn by this man and that, and a promiscuous volley ensues.

In the midst of the confusion, however, one calm superior mind preserves its balance. The actual Mayor, justly described as the "worthy Mayor" of this worthy City, draws his pistol too, but not in vain. *He takes aim at the aspirant to his office*, and hopes to settle the election at this preliminary caucus. He is disappointed, it is true, as another "worthy Mayor" of another city was before him, when he took aim at his would-be successor with an explosive message. Mayor HOUSTON that is, failed to shoot Mayor STYLES that longed to be; and the only victim of the fray was the luckless Representative, MOORE, whose sensitive honor had first evoked this discord in the Council of the Chiefs.

"Indescribable" we have called this story. What need is there, indeed, of epithets to make its blank, bald barbaric horror plain to the public eye of lands in which the law is still supreme and society not yet resolved to chaos? Brunswick is by no means a backwood settlement. It is the second commercial *entrepôt* of the State which so indignantly repudiated the foolish fabrication of ARROWSMITH. These men of Brunswick were by no means the "Dead Rabbits" of the South. They were men of standing—men whom their country honors, after its fashion, and who are the "conservative" standard of manners and of morals to young Brunswick and its adjacent rural districts. If these are the ways of the upright and the honorable in Georgia, who shall conjecture the customs of the disreputable and the obscure? If these are the facts of Georgia life, what fictions of ARROWSMITHS or others, the most idiotic and the most insane, shall hereafter startle the public ear as strange, or be repelled by the public faith as incredible?

KANSAS.—We are advised of the receipt of information at Washington to the effect that nearly, or quite, seven thousand votes were cast at the election of the 21st ult., in Kansas, upon the Lecompton Constitution. This is thought to be a majority of all the votes in that Territory. *The votes on the Constitution would not be opened until after the election of the 4th.* This intelligence is considered favorable to an early adjustment of the Kansas question by the people of that Territory.—*Journal of Commerce.*

We do not understand why the votes cast on the 21st of December should not be canvassed until after the election of Jan. 4. The object of the delay may be to prevent the opposition from knowing how great a vote they have to overcome. But it may also be to enable the canvassers to add as many votes as may be necessary for the accomplishment of their purposes. In either case it seems to us needless and wrong.

DANGER TO THE ICE CROP.—May weather in mid-Winter is very pleasant, and a great blessing to the poor, as well as to invalids; but it is not profitable, nor healthy, in the long run. A good old-fashioned cold snap of a few days duration would not come amiss, for unless we have some colder weather during the next three weeks than what we have had during the past month, we shall have no ice to cool our Croton next Summer. Last year at this time the ice companies had gathered in a good part of their crystaline harvest; but thus far there has been no ice thick enough to save. The Rockland Lake, it is said, has not yet been frozen over, and it is from this great reservoir that we take a considerable part of the ice which is used in this City. It would be a very serious calamity if our ice crop were to be cut off, though there is probably nearly a full year's supply left in the principal ice houses from last Winter's harvest. Ice has become almost as much an article of necessity in Summer as fuel in Winter, and it would not be easy to estimate the actual losses to trade, to say nothing of the discomforts and loss of health, which would result from a deficient ice crop. An enormous quantity is required for the preservation of fresh provisions, which could not be exported without ice, and nearly all our Summer drinks would be worthless without this cooling and invigorating element. Who would think of drinking champagne, or sherry, or soda water, or, in fact, anything else but tea or coffee, without ice? The possibility of being compelled to do without this luxury, or at least of being curtailed of its use, is not so very remote as may be supposed. We are now on the second week of January and no ice has been made yet in our neighborhood. There remain but three weeks more in which we may anticipate any freezing cold weather, for, after the 1st of February, the weather is rarely so intensely cold as to form solid ice. The days are then growing longer, and a short season of cold is generally followed by a warm spell. East and North of us they seem to have been enjoying a genuine snow-storm; but the Winter has not yet given us a taste of its quality in this quarter. There was a slight touch of cold last night, but the northwest wind had none of the icy feeling which it usually brings. The sight of an icicle would not create by any means an unpleasant impression, and the merry jingle of sleigh bells would be absolutely refreshing. Unless we have some snow we shall lose one of the gayest and most characteristic shows of our streets, when wheel-carriages are dispensed with, and Broadway begins its Winter carnival.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The newly-elected Board of Education meets next Wednesday for the purpose of organization. It is understood that the President, Mr. A. H. GREEN, declines to be a candidate for reëlection. There is but one opinion as to the manner in which he has discharged the duties of that office during the two years he has held it. He has always been present, and has brought to the Board uniform courtesy, intelligence, and unwearied devotion to his duties. The services rendered by this Board are gratuitous, and those who perform them creditably are certainly entitled to public commendation.

Chicago in 1857.

The city of Chicago is only 26 years old. The town was laid out in 1830; and the first sales of lots were made in 1831. Its growth is extraordinary. The annual statements of the extent of its commerce and trade are every year more surprising; and the increase of its population appears to keep equal pace with the growth of trade. In 1840 it had 4,470 inhabitants; in 1850 it had increased to 28,269; in 1855 the figures were 83,500; in 1856, 110,000; in 1857, 130,000, or an increase in 17 years of 125,530. The trade figures for last year are given by the *Press* in its Sixth Annual Review, an elaborate and carefully prepared document. Some of the results are worthy to be noted.

The total receipts of Flour and Grain at Chicago in 1857 were 21,856,206 bushels. The total shipments were 18,032,678 bushels.

The trade in Salt is next in importance. Last year 209,946 bushels were received, and 90,918 bushels were shipped.

The receipts of Firewood are annually increasing. The figures of this department in 1856 were 88,566 cords. In 1857, there were 126,029 cords. Increase in one year 37,463 cords. The average prices ranged from $4 to $9 50 per cord, according to season of delivery.

The Coal receipts were 171,370 tons, of which 107,428 were consumed in the city.

High Wines formed an important branch of trade: 78,000 barrels were received, and two-thirds of this amount was used in the city, leaving a very small balance for shipment.

The Lumber trade is conducted chiefly with Michigan and Indiana. The receipts were nearly *eleven millions of feet.*

The Canadian trade is rapidly growing into importance.

The Lake tonnage owned in the city is 70,681, of which 7,954 is in steam-vessels.

The *Press*, discussing the effects of the commercial revulsion last year, has the following hopeful view of the result:

> "However disastrous the late panic has been to other cities, so far as relates to its effects on Chicago we cannot view it otherwise than highly beneficial. Before it came on, we were in a manner untried, and although our position was manifest to all discerning minds, yet many old heads had a kind of lurking suspicion that we had not back-bone to stand up against a hurricane of disasters. So far as we are concerned, the faith we had in Chicago is strengthened four-fold since January, 1856. We have seen her in prosperity and in adversity—and great as she is in the former, she is mightier still in her ability to breast the gale. The benefit which the 'hard times' will be to Chicago cannot be calculated."

Sea and Ship News.

The number of arrivals from foreign ports during the past thirty days has been unusually small. The steamers *Niagara* at Halifax, and *Atlantic* and *New-York*, at this port, report having experienced tremendous heavy westerly weather, which may account for the long passages of some of our absent packets. An easterly wind will no doubt bring in a fleet of European ships. Among those now due and overdue, are the *Admiral*, BLIFFINS, from Havre Dec. 13; *Bavaria*, TOWNSEND, from Havre Nov. 29; *Aurora*, BUNTING, from Liverpool Dec. 13; *America*, BARSTOW, Dec. 2; *Arctic*, ZEREGA, Nov. 24; *Ashburton*, BRADISCH, Nov. 28; *Caravan*, SANDS, Dec. 9; *Cultivator*, RUSSELL, Dec. 12; *Compromise*, CHILDS, Dec. 5; *Dreadnought*, SAMUELS, Dec. 12; *Empire State*, BRIGGS, Nov. 26; *Ontario*, WOOD, Nov. 20; *Resolute*, FREEMAN, Nov. 30; all from Liverpool. *Christiana*, OWENS, London Dec. 7; *J. H. Elliot*, SPENCER, and *Josephina*, from Antwerp Dec. 3, and others.

The schr. *Matchless*, CLARK, arrived yesterday from Alvarado, Mexico, which port she left 23d December, having on her outward passage from New-London touched at Wilmington, N. C., Jacksonville, Fla., Matanzas, Cuba, and Vera Cruz. The time occupied in the round voyage was 105 days, during which it was not necessary to reef a sail.

LAUNCH.—Mr. W. H. WEBB will this afternoon at 4½ o'clock, launch from his ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, East River, the propeller *Montgomery*. She is owned by H. B. CROMWELL, of this City, and will run in his line of Savannah steamers under the command of Captain F. CROCKER, formerly captain of the clipper ship *Mary Robinson*.

Academy of Music.

ROSSINI's buffo opera of "L'Italiana in Algieri" was successfully produced here last night. It is some years since this work has been heard, and owing to its depending on the contralto voice, it may be many years before it can be heard again, for there are few contraltos of the present day who can undertake the mechanism of ROSSINI's florid early style. The story of the "Italian in Algieri" is excessively poor, and to this fact some of the uncertain vitality of the opera is ascribed. Musically, it contains the germs of many of ROSSINI's happiest elaborations. It was composed at a time when his exuberant invention found relief in striking out new paths, and not, as in later years, when his laziness induced him to go over the same ground more carefully and to gather the wild fruits which he had wantonly scattered. If the spirit of fun were as magnificent in the libretto as in the score of this opera it would be as popular as the "Barber." But the unexampled excellence of libretto and music in the latter work, must with foreign audiences give it the preference. The choice morsels of the "Italiana" will always be popular, and a good buffo like Rocco can make even the drama interesting. Four or five concerted pieces were warmly applauded last night, and the zoological septette (which is in fact the *finale* to the first act) received a genuine and hearty encore; the sneezing trio and the "papalace" trio barely escaped the same fate. The opera was excellently played in every respect. Madame D'ANGRI as the Italian lady played and sang deliciously. It is a rare experience to hear ROSSINI's music interpreted by an *artiste* so elegant and intelligent. Signor Rocco was funny, and Signor LABOCETTA painstaking but uncertain. Signor GASSIER as the *Grand Turk*, was too heavy and dull for that uxorious potentate, but sang as he always does, admirably. The small soprano part of the *Sultana* was shrilly interpreted by Signorina CAIROLI. The orchestra (under the direction of Signor ABELLO—a gentleman who understands how to subordinate the instruments to the voice) and chorus were good. Indeed the opera as a whole was given with completeness, spirit, and effect. The costumes are new and excellent.

Previous to the rising of the curtain, Signor DUBREUIL, the stage manager, made his appearance before the audience, and said:

> LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the manager to say that a part of the chorus has just refused to sing unless they receive extra pay. Their salaries have never been reduced, and this is certainly not the moment to increase them beyond those of the last years. The opera will be given in full, only with a diminished chorus of very little importance to the general effect. He trusts that the public will approve of his determination not to submit to any extortion brought forward a few minutes before the raising of the curtain.

This speech was received with much approbation by the audience, and the Manager will find it to his interest in future to trust rather to the generosity of the public, than to the sympathy of his employes. We trust, for the sake of good discipline, that every refractory chorister will be kicked out of the house, and not allowed to return to it again. The difficulty, we believe, arose in the orchestra, the members of which, like the members of the chorus, insisted on an increase of salary. It was arranged amongst them, that if the increase were not acceded to, the performance should not take place. Mr. ULLMAN, knowing his inability to pay more than his present salaries, positively refused, allowed those to go who felt disposed, and stated the case briefly to the public. An outrage like this is unpardonable. Mr. ULLMAN makes nothing out of the opera, and works mentally and physically harder than any twenty men in the concern, simply that he may find employment for a number of unconscionable cormorants who requite him in this way. He owes it to the tractable and well-disposed portion of his troupe, to dismiss without ceremony every member of his orchestra and chorus who have assisted (impotently as it happens) in throwing this obstacle in his way.

To-night there will be a grand oratorio performance of "Messiah" in Brooklyn, with all the artists in the distribution.

BENEFIT.—MRS. HOEY takes her annual benefit to-night at Wallack's Theatre, appearing in the piece (new here) called "Anne Blake." All the leading members of the company are in the cast. An excellent farce is also announced. This deserving lady will, we hope, be properly remembered.

Interesting Concerning the Murdered American Missionaries in India.

MOUNT KISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MY DEAR SIR: Having to-day received a letter from my friend Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, stationed at Agra, which furnishes some positive information as to the murder of the Futtehghur Missionaries, I forward you the following extracts, by publishing which you will doubtless confer a great favor on their friends and relatives in this country.

AGRA FORT, Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

I doubt not that before this time you have learned that CAMPBELL and all the other Missionaries at Futtehghur have met their death, in the midst of the troubles by which this country has been distracted during the last five or six months. Of the circumstances of their death we have conflicting accounts—all of them sufficiently horrible, and *all* agreeing in the *fact* that they were massacred in the public square of Cawnpore, to which place they were sent by NENA SAHIB, who had taken them from the boats at Bittoor.

We have used every effort to learn more, but this is literally all that is yet known touching the matter, nor is it likely that much more will ever be known.

They, with a large number of other fugitives from Futtehghur, while attempting to make their way to Cawnpore, at that time supposed to be a place of safety, were seized by the Nena of Bittoor and sent on to Cawnpore, where, some say, they were shot, and others say they were decapitated. How they bore their trials, how they looked upon death when near at hand, we know not; nor is it important for us to know. I doubt not that they died trusting in the merits of Him whom they had come to make known to their murderers.

In a letter received a few days before the flight from Futtehghur, CAMPBELL seemed fully aware of their danger, and fully resigned to the will of God concerning them. And Mrs. CAMPBELL, in a letter to Mrs. FULLERTON, about the same time, referred to their perils and fears with characteristic *calmness* and *submission*."

I will subjoin one more extract, which you may think of sufficient interest for publication:

"You will have seen before now that the excitement in England is very great, and that the cry for retribution upon the rebels, and particularly upon the Sepoys, is loud and deep. Judging from some extracts from the London newspapers which I have seen, *much* of this feeling has been excited by an impression generally prevalent in England that Christian women have been commonly dishonored by their murderers.

There have been instances of this sort of outrage, but *they have been rare, and it ought to be known that the slaughter at Cawnpore was* NOT *attended with this horrible circumstance.*

A single instance of the sort, a daughter of Sir HUGH WHEELER, is spoken of, but even that is DOUBTFUL."

This positive statement of one so reliable as Mr. WILLIAMS, cannot but relieve, in some measure, the relatives and friends of those who have fallen.

A. H. SEELEY.

☞ The Sons of New-York in the city of Keokuk, Iowa, had a grand jollification at the Billings House on the 29th ult. One hundred guests sat down to a banquet; letters were received from ex-President VAN BUREN, GULIAN C. VERPLANK, JAS. C. PAULDING, and others; speeches were made and good toasts honored; and altogether the affair appears to have been very pleasant. Volunteer sentiments rained in, all smacking of a love for the old State that Western life had not extinguished. The Managers of the occasion were Messrs. W. W. BELKNAP and CHAS. L. WILSON.

DEATH OF DR. KNOX.—Rev. Dr. JOHN KNOX, Senior Minister of the Dutch Reformed Churches of this City, died at his residence in Fourth-street, last evening, from the injuries which he received by a fall on Tuesday last. Dr. KNOX was in his 68th year, and has officiated as minister in this City for nearly 50 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

☞ We are glad to learn that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will repeat his address on "The Character of WASHINGTON," before the Mercantile Library Association, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday night, the 21st inst.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reinforcements for the Utah Expedition—Condition of the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

The spare troops from Kansas and elsewhere are to be ordered to concentrate immediately for the reinforcement of the Utah Expedition. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

It appears from the Treasurer's weekly statement for the week ending yesterday that the amount in the Treasury subject to draft is upwards of $5,000,000; on deposit over $7,000,000; of drafts drawn, but not paid, $2,000,000; and of receipts for the week, $326,000.

The War Department discredits the alleged attack upon Colonel COOK's command.

No action has been taken by the Navy Department towards court-martialing Captain CHATARD.

Captain ENGLE will leave for the Home Squadron on the 20th, with dispatches.

The only celebration here of the Battle of New-Orleans was the firing of a salute, and a supper by the Jackson Democratic Association.

The President's Message and the Debate in the Senate—The Confirmation of Mr. Sedgwick—A Minister to Japan, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858.

The President has evidently had a surfeit of fillibusterism, and is now as much opposed to it on a small scale, as he was in favor of it at Ostend on a large one. His message of to-day ought to settle that question. An old man *may* forsake his sins upon suitable provocation. The reform is complete—and even "petty larceny" has had to "go by the board" at the same time with the repudiation of the greater crime. The message to-day aroused an angry storm in the Senate. TOOMBS, DAVIS and DOUGLAS were vehement in denunciation of PAULDING's act, and the President's doctrine. They presented cogent arguments in support of the same view of the question as that taken in the other house by Mr. STEPHENS of Ga., enforcing it rather more elaborately however.

It fell to the lot of Senators SEWARD and PEARCE to defend and sustain the President's position, and they did it with much point and skill. The latter of these gentlemen accepted the issue presented upon the other side, and made a bold argument in support of the proposition that the Government of the United States has the right, power and duty to follow fillibusters, and by any necessary means to bring them back from their "marauding expeditions" against nations with which we are at peace. He found this power and duty in a general principle of international law, the existence of which he claimed as a necessity; a law obligating every nation not to permit its citizens to make war upon, and disturb the peace of, friendly powers.

This is the real question involved in the case. Mr. PEARCE has gone at once to the citadel. If he can maintain his proposition, the question is settled *for* the Administration and for PAULDING. If he fails to maintain it, they who oppose those parties triumph. In rejoinder, he will be called upon to show whereon his "principle of international law" is based? where in the books it is laid down? and when it first became recognized? He will answer that it was not made—that, like the Deity, *it exists*, without a beginning and without end. He will present it as a natural principle of right, justice and necessity—a law which *is* law simply *because* it is the embodiment of a natural duty of one nation towards another. He can sustain it, of course, upon no other basis than this.

But where will Mr. PEARCE draw his line of distinction? If the obligations of good neighborhood establish a principle of international law requiring that the United States Government should go outside its jurisdiction to bring back every dozen adventurers who start for Nicaragua to steal land, and commit robbery, and murder, (as is charged to be the intent of WALKER and his men,) does not the same principle extend to everything else which threatens the peace and harmony of our neighbors? Are we not just as much bound to play police-officer after every thief, burglar or counterfeiter who takes ship for England with the evident intent to rob and plunder there? I confess I do not see how an affirmative answer to this proposition is to be avoided. The "principle" asserted by the Senator from Maryland certainly seems to me to be a declaration that each nation of the earth is bound to turn itself into a protective police to guard every other against the incursions of bad men of any and every grade. Would it not be the wiser course to abandon all these efforts to bolster up defective legislation by illogical argumentation, and turn the attention of the Maritime Powers to the arrangement of means adapted to the end of suppressing fillibusterism, without establishing precedents, or manufacturing "principles" to order, to plague and perplex us hereafter?

You will notice that the President has not yet committed himself against recalling Commodore PAULDING. He has vindicated his motives, it is true, which clearly shows that the Commodore will not be permitted to suffer in the end. But it is still asserted that he will call him home, and let him go before a Court of Inquiry, to answer for his "technical" violation of the law. But probably the Commodore has been written to, and favored with a hint that will induce him to *demand* a Court of Inquiry, which would compass the necessity of the case, without the mortification which would be involved in such a Court being ordered on the motion of the Executive. I have heard a friend or two of his say that this will be his course; but some of the President's friends, some among those who are nearest to him, advise the Commodore's recall as a matter of policy and legal necessity.

Mr. SEDGWICK was confirmed to-day as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. The guillotine was shockingly rusty, and the knife moved at last only with hideous shrieks, and very nearly failed of its duty at that. It must not be supposed that there was any objection personally to the nominee. It was the President, and not the new Attorney, who was discussed so fiercely. Senator CRITTENDEN was among the speakers to-day, and, I understand, made a brilliant speech in denunciation of Executive interference in a municipal election, as intervention in the worst possible form.

Everybody was surprised at the course of Senators HUSTON and THOMPSON, of Kentucky, who both voted with the Administration, filling with exceeding joy the hearts of the few friends the President has left in the Senate,—who saw in that vote cheering evidence that those gentlemen are hereafter to be numbered in the true-blue, unmitigated Administration fold. Already they are set down as two sure votes for the Lecompton swindle as soon as they can get a chance at it. We shall see whether they have not something to say in that trade, however, before the case is settled.

The hard road the President has had to travel in this Sedgwick case will make him careful how he trifles with the Senate in future nominations; and it would not be surprising if he withholds some already prepared to be sent in. If he wants another good time, of the Sedgwick pattern, with worse luck, however, he is likely to get it when the nomination of FLEUROT—"Jack Ketch's" candidate for the Bordeaux Consulate—comes up.

The resolution adopted by the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. GWIN, looks to the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Empire of Japan, and a commercial agent to reside at each of the Japanese ports now open, or which may be opened to our ships. The Government of Japan having indicated a disposition to establish diplomatic relations with foreign powers, Mr. GWIN is desirous that steps should be taken to secure an exchange of Ministers early as possible, lest if the European Governments get the start of us, the admiration of the Japanese for pomp and display may give those Governments an advantage over ours, which is so much more simple. His idea is that we should excite the curiosity of the Japanese, and their love of mechanic art here, before they are drawn away from us by pomp and show elsewhere. To do this he proposes that we send them a Minister Plenipotentiary, in one of our new steam frigates, the use of which shall then be tendered to bring back to the United States a Minister of Japan, to reside near the Government of Washington. It is to be hoped the idea will be promptly carried into execution. S.

Affairs in Washington.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

It is stated that General WALKER refuses to yield up his command of fillibuster movements against Nicaragua, and that unless he does, and a full complement of men and munitions of war are provided, General HENNINGSEN declines to take part in the next expedition for that quarter.

The President, I learn declines committing himself as to his future action on the Kansas question to anybody, stating that that action cannot be fairly determined on until the fullest information has been received of the election returns of the 4th of January, and their character, whether fair or fraudulent.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The editorial article relating to WALKER, Commodore PAULDING and Nicaragua, in last Sunday's *Union*, I have the strongest reason to know, was from the pen of Hon. JOHN APPLETON, the former editor of that paper, and at present nominally holding the position of Assistant Secretary of State. I say *nominally*, for it is well understood here that he is really *the* Secretary, and holds the most confidential relations with the President. I do not know that there is any law prohibiting a man in his high position from writing the leaders for the organ of the Administration, still, the credit of such productions should be given to whom it is properly due.

That article in the *Union* may therefore be considered as official, and to set forth the President's policy on this question.

Important from the Utah Expedition.

THE REPORT OF THE MASSACRE OF COL. COOK'S COMMAND UNFOUNDED—THE MORMONS FORTIFYING THE PASSES TO SALT LAKE CITY.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 8.

The *Republican* has just received a letter from Fort Kearney, 23d ult., stating that Col. JOHNSTON was at Fort Bridger, Nov. 26. Col. COOK, with his whole command, had also arrived.

The grass had all been burned, and the animals were dying at the rate of one hundred a day.

The Mormons were fortifying all the passes leading to Salt Lake City.

JESSE JONES, agent of MAJORS and RUSSELL, had been released and sent to Col. JOHNSTON's camp. In passing through the different canons he was blindfolded by the Mormons, to prevent him from obtaining a knowledge of their movements. Another letter, dated at a camp of Col. COOK's command, while *en route*, makes no mention of being molested by the Mormons.

The report that two hundred of the troops had been massacred is therefore entirely false.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

Case No. 141—The United States *vs.* Joachim Estudillio. A motion to dismiss was argued on both sides.

Case No. 27—Frank Dynes *vs.* Jonas D. Hoover. Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

The Court then adjourned till Monday.

Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Legislature organized this morning. All the American caucus nominees were elected. J. SUMMERFIELD BERRY, of Baltimore County, is the Speaker of the House, and J. VAUGHAN SMITH, of Somerset County, the Clerk.

The Senate elected EDWIN H. WEBSTER, of Hartford County, President; CHAPMAN HARWOOD, Secretary; and Dr. TINGLE, of Worcester, Reading Clerk.

The Message of the Governor was not sent in, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the House organized.

REFUSAL TO RECEIVE THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 8.

When the Message of Governor LIGON was announced in the House to-day, a motion was made that it be not received, and the motion was carried by a vote of forty-three against twenty-seven. This action was on account of the expressions contained in it regarding the American Party, and the Governor's expressing the opinion that the city members were elected by fraud and violence. The Message having been published in advance of its being sent to the Legislature, the members thus obtained knowledge of its contents, and the majority decided to vote against its reception.

Indiana Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 8.

The Democratic Convention, for the nomination of State officers, assembled in the Hall of Representatives this morning, and, after considerable confusion, organized by electing Governor WILLARD President.

A large meeting was held in the Capitol last night, and addresses were made by Governor WILLARD, Hon. JOHN PETTIT, Judge HAYES, and others.

Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT and other distinguished politicians are here.

The Convention nominated mostly old officers. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Administration.

The friends of Senator DOUGLAS were much dissatisfied, and will probably hold another Convention.

The Merchants' Branch Bank, of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Jan. 8.

The report published in the Cincinnati papers of this morning, to the effect that the Merchants' Branch Bank, of this city, had failed, is ascertained to have been erroneous.

The Battle of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 8.

The celebration here to-day of the Battle of New-Orleans was rather dull. The weather was very unpleasant in the morning.

Weather Reports.

CINCINNATI, O., Thursday, Jan. 7.

The weather is clear here, the mercury marking 30° above zero this morning.

The river is falling rapidly, and its depth in the channel is now 21 feet.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 8.

The weather here to-day is clear and cold, the thermometer indicating about 30° above zero.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Jan. 8.

The weather is clear and cold, with the thermometer marking 30° above zero.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 8.

The schooner *Monte Cristo* has arrived here with Tampico advices of the 26th ult.

The news of COMONFORT having assumed the Dictatorship reached Tampico on the 20th. A proclamation expressing adherence to the new order of things was issued on the same evening.

All was quiet when the *Monte Cristo* left.

The Florida Indians.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 8.

A delegation of Seminoles and Creeks, accompanied by Government agents, have reached here, on the way to Florida, to induce BILLY BOWLEGS to emigrate to the West.

Convention of Soldiers of the War of 1812.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 8.

A Convention of Soldiers of the War of 1812 was held here to-day. A memorial was adopted asking Congress to make appropriations to the soldiers of the War of 1812, and of the frontier Indian war of the same period.

It was stated by several speakers, that a number of the men who composed the armies in the West at that time, are now in necessitous circumstances, and that it is no more than justice that Congress should afford them pecuniary aid. After mutual salutations and a renewal of old acquaintanceship, the Convention adjourned, to meet here again on the 4th of March next.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Jan. 8—9 P. M.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, is not yet in sight. The weather is very clear and calm without wind.

The Revolution in Yucatan.

THE BARRERA GOVERNMENT SUES FOR PEACE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 4.

By the Mexican schooner *Arrogante*, Captain CABADA, arrived yesterday, we have advices from Campeachy to the 20th ult., the very latest possible. The news is important. The Barrera, or Government Party, had sued for peace, and their propositions had been indignantly rejected—an incident in the war which at least gives evidence of the ability of the revolutionists to maintain their ground, if not ultimately to triumph.

The Commissioners on the part of the Government in this peaceful mission were Señors Dr. D. JOSE ANTONINO QUIJANO and D. JOSE TIBURCIO LOPEZ. They arrived at Campeachy on the 16th ult. Hostilities were immediately suspended, and a hearing given to them on the 18th. The terms of the proposed settlement were not made public in official form, but from what had leaked out, it would appear that its basis was the recognition of the Barrera Government. The *Espiritu Publico* says:

The proposition was unanimously and without discussion most indignantly rejected; and, with the noble and heroic declaration that they (the Campeachy Commissioners) would see their beautiful city buried beneath its ruins before they would yield one jot or tittle of their dignity, or retreat one iota from that noble position they had taken in defence of their rights.

The Commissioners, however, notwithstanding the failure of their mission, were at Campeachy at last accounts, where they were personally held in high esteem, and treated in the handsomest manner.

As to the war itself, it seems to have made but little progress since our last accounts. The most noticeable feature is the constant arrival of deserters from the besieger's camp, and reinforcements from the disaffected population of the interior. Commenting on this and on the proposition for peace, the *Espiritu Publico*, not unreasonably, keeps up good courage for the future.

FROM ALBANY.

Balloting for Speaker Postponed until Monday—Position of Parties—Probable Fate of the Americans—The Prisons, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 8, 1858.

The Senate not being in session to-day, the House became the centre of attraction. The session there was of brief duration, and ended with a resolution to postpone the ballot for Speaker until Monday evening, and an adjournment until that time was carried.

Intermediate between prayers and adjournment, there was no vote taken for speaker—the entire time being occupied in discussing and voting on various propositions to make selection of a temporary presiding officer—to adjourn, &c.

On all side issues, in which it would be difficult for the people to trace the exact position of parties, the Americans (with one exception) and Democrats were together. Mr. RUSSELL, American, steadily voted with the Republicans. On all direct issues—issues that could be clearly defined, the Americans showed a fear of being found in the company of their Democratic friends.

The adjournment to Monday gives time for reflection, and possibly for reformation. It likewise affords time for the consummation of bargain and sale, and I should not be the least surprised if "bargain and sale" made the most by delay.

It is difficult exactly to decipher the intent and meaning of the various parties participating in the preliminaries of organization. A month ago, both the Republican and Democratic pluralities seemed inclined to take the spoils and responsibilities of the House—and disposed to make any reasonable arrangement which the Americans would desire, in consideration that their members should fraternize. Under this state of things, our American friends became "the children of many prayers." Republicans were condescending—Democrats were obsequious—it was "pull Dick, pull Devil." Instead of kicks from the Republicans and cuffs from the Democrats, to which they had become habituated and almost hardened—they were oppressed with kindness, and smothered with admiration. All at once their bread seemed buttered on both sides, with a dash of honey filtered through the insterstices.

Under this state of things, is it to be wondered that the "spread eagle" should have essayed one of its highest flights? Thus pampered and encouraged, why should he not reasonably anticipate his ability to grasp all the "material" portion of the Assembly spoils? Clearly the anxiety of their late opponents justified such aspirations—warranted such conclusions.

But, unfortunately for the "spread eagle," he took too long a survey of the field before he ventured on his flight. While he was deliberating as to how much he could get, a change of mind appeared to come over both Republicans and Americans. A sober second thought seemed to have suggested, that perhaps, after all, the responsibility which must attach to the organization would be rather troublesome—whether in raffling for the Speakership they did not run a chance of winning an elephant?

Unfortunately for the "spread eagle," this opinion has become predominant, and the struggle is now, not which shall heve the Speaker, but which shall not be responsible for the evil which seems to follow every Legislative Assembly, without the ability to mature any counteracting good.

Instead, therefore, of being able to make terms and enjoy the spoils, without having gained a victory, the Americans find themselves in danger of utter annihilation.

What will be the end? Dr. KANE, in his pen pictures of the Arctic regions, paints a scene common enough there, and which even in these latitudes is not of rare occurrence. A cake of ice becomes wedged in between two others. Gradually it is lifted up until its hugh bulk is far out of the water, and it rolls over to become a part of that power which has taken from it all individuality.

I think the small cake of American ice is already somewhat elevated, and that it must soon tumble over.

The Comptroller's report was sent in to-day. By a reference thereto, I am able to ascertain exactly what were the expenses of the Prisons for the past fiscal year. They were:

At the Auburn Prison	$74,380 35
At the Sing Sing Prison	109,786 55
At the Clinton Prison	47,947 29
Total	$232,114 19

The receipts were:

From the Auburn Prison	$64,121 42
From the Sing Sing Prison	81,867 92
From the Clinton Prison	26,050 54
Total	$172,039 88

This shows an excess of expenses over receipts,

At the Auburn Prison, of	$10,258 93
At the Sing Sing Prison, of	27,918 63
At the Clinton Prison, of	21,896 75
Making a total of	$60,070 31

And yet, by the Inspector's Report, most of the press have been made to believe that the receipts exceeded the expenses by some $3,000. It seems almost impossible that such a piece of jockeyism should have been attempted, and still more so that it should have been successful. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 8.

The bill relative to assessments for local improvements introduced by Mr. SPINOLA is as follows:

No Assessor, Board of Assessors, or other officer or officers, shall assess upon any lot of land in the city of Brooklyn, or upon its owner or occupant, for any work or improvement hereafter to be caused or contracted for by its Common Council, any sum or expense exceeding in amount one-half of the value of such land as assessed and specified at the time of ordering such improvement in the assessment roll of the annual taxes.

The bill to establish a Superior Court in the city of Brooklyn provides for the election of one or more Judges, at the election of the Common Council, but not exceeding three in number, to hold their offices for the term of six years, and subject to the same liabilities as the county Judges and their jurisdiction, to be the same as Judges of the Superior Court of New-York. Their election to take place in June next, and in the ordinary manner.

Mr. SPINOLA also introduced an act "In relation to Jurors and Commissioners of Jurors in the county of Kings." It is word for word the same bill which was introduced in the Assembly last year by Mr. FUNK.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 8.

The first business in order was announced to be an amendment to the motion for temporary organization, by substituting the name of Mr. BOUGHTON. Mr. BOUGHTON declined, and Mr. ADAMS renewed the amendment to substitute the name of Mr. LAW for temporary Chairman.

Mr. ESTY moved to lay the subject on the table. Lost; Ayes, 60; Nays, 64.

Mr. JEREMIAH moved to adjourn till 7½ o'clock on Monday evening.

Mr. BALDWIN moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried by 64 to 61.

The question being a motion of Mr. ADAMS, Mr. WAGER, the original mover of the motion for temporary organization, obtained leave to withdraw his motion.

The Comptroller's report was then sent in.

Mr. VAN HORN moved to proceed with the vote for Speaker.

Mr. MOORE moved to adjourn until Monday at four P. M.

The Clerk decided the motion out of order, and Mr. LANSING challenged his decision.

Mr. LANNING withdrew his appeal.

Mr. MILLAR moved to lay the motion to vote for Speaker upon the table. Lost. Ayes, 62; Nays, 62.

Mr. LAW moved to postpone the vote for Speaker till 7 P. M. on Monday. Carried. Ayes, 65; Nays, 59.

Mr. E. S. ESTY rose to a question of privilege, and moved that all the members of the third House have leave of absence from the floor until after the organization was effected.

Mr. MILLAR moved to adjourn till 7½ o'clock on Monday. Carried; and the Assembly then adjourned.

The Carter Murder in Philadelphia.

The trial of THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH for the murder of RICHARD CARTER is now in progress before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Philadelphia. This case has peculiar features of interest. The murder was committed at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in Philadelphia, on the 4th of last November. The victim, Mr. CARTER, was President of the Tamaqua Bank, at Tamaqua, Penn.,—a man of wealth and respectable standing. The murderer is a man who was incited to revenge by the alleged boast of CARTER that he had held improper connection with the wife of SMITH before her marriage. The lady in question was a Miss ELIZABETH G. MCCAULEY, a ward of Mr. CARTER, who, as her guardian, superintended her education, and placed her in the Female Methodist boarding-school, in the city of Wilmington, Del. This was in the Spring of 1856. During the time she remained in that institution, Miss MCCAULEY was frequently visited by CARTER, and was often in his company at Philadelphia and elsewhere. The acquaintance between the prisoner SMITH and Miss MCCAULEY began in the parlor of the Wilmington Institution; SMITH having a sister engaged as a teacher there, and being a frequent visitor at the house. SMITH conceived a violent affection for Miss MCCAULEY, which appears to have been returned. A correspondence was opened, and the parties were finally married in Philadelphia, on the 16th of December, 1856. CARTER, as guardian of the lady, gave consent to the marriage. Four months after marriage, Mrs. SMITH gave birth to a child; and SMITH alleges that she afterwards charged the parentage upon CARTER. It is claimed that SMITH became nearly insane after this development; that he left his family and wandered about through Virginia and Maryland, and that, finally, he took measures for redressing his wrongs, and, finding CARTER on a visit to Philadelphia, killed him. The murder was committed in open day, in the drawing-room of the hotel, and caused an intense excitement in Philadelphia at the time. In the course of the trial, which has occupied now three or four days, some interesting facts have been developed, and some remarkable letters of SMITH's are produced in evidence. We give specimens of these below.

The principal facts for the prosecution relate to the commission of the murder. HUGH S. FLEMING swears that he was at the St. Lawrence Hotel on the 4th of November: saw CARTER and his nephew sitting on a sofa; SMITH came in and joined them, entering into conversation; all the parties talked in an undertone; witness left the room and returned in fifteen minutes, at which time he saw that all the parties had risen to their feet; his attention was directed to them from hearing the click of a pistol; SMITH had his weapon pointed full at the left breast of CARTER, and fired before any person could interfere. After CARTER fell, SMITH shot at him twice, and threatened the bystanders with a bowie-knife, saying, "I will submit to the officers of the law, but to nobody else." This proves the shooting.

The defence was opened by Mr. RUSSELL THAYER, counsel for SMITH, in a detailed statement of the history of the prisoner and the circumstances of his courtship and marriage. It appears that SMITH has always been a wandering, reckless person. His occupation lately has been that of traveling agent for *De Bow's Review*. Mr. DE BOW, his employer, was the first witness called for the defence. He testified that a marked change came over SMITH in the Summer of 1857, soon after the birth of the child, and that he regarded him as wholly unfitted for business. Other witnesses contradict this evidence. The prosecuting counsel, however, appear very chary of admitting testimony bearing upon the question of the sanity of the prisoner, and the evidence is frequently interrupted by elaborate legal argument.

Mr. JOHN F. KEEN, an auctioneer, testified that the first he heard of the birth of the child was on the Monday following the event; and that he saw SMITH a day or two afterwards, laboring under great excitement; he next met him at the Astor House, New-York, or at a blank-book store in Vesey-street, probably ten days or two weeks after the birth of the child; in New-York saw him nearly every week at that time during his stay there; saw him there for four or five weeks, or probably longer; during that period he would sometimes appear composed; at other times the reverse, very changeable; there appeared to be but one subject occupying his mind; he was desirous o' getting a divorce.

The letters produced in evidence were addressed to this witness. We give two of them, which are certainly curious productions, not likely to have been written by a man in full possession of his senses:

[No date.]

Mr. John F. Keen—I have sent the lawyer a notice of discard.

How piteously awful to stand shivering on the forbidden grounds of domestic schisms.

Do the provisos exist; which sanction the procedure. How humiliating in the lowest degree: to wage war on a contrite woman; humbled; and in the dust. But ah! Does she not know that sympathy is my weak point—And may she not again be toying with my affections?

I must pluck out this right eye, But how the nerves quiver, & wince; as the axe goes down with its fatal stroke severing the right hand, from its nerves, & muscles and bones.

How hard the heart, to persevere in DIVIDING HIMSELF! With what audacity can man; weak, falable, guilty, man; pray to God for forgiveness—*When he imposes justice; unmixed with mercy.*

If you see my sister console her. Your sympathies have been too much taxed.

I am insolvent to you for your good *fellowship*—And never expect to pay. For I will not be able. And if the night of intellect gathers upon me. And the spectre ghosts which haunt the maniac in the wild gusts of mental rage should keep *their devilish gambols; ever before my shattered throne. Beautifully present in contrast will thy form & visage be—And thy* feeling soul; looking through the lens of its windows; radiant with its own light and moist with Heaven's sympathetic dew *Will make me weep even* when not conscious of my grief.

Pardon me, and show this to no one. It is unmanly in me to trespass on your forbearance. I certainly aim not to elicit your sympathies. I know I have them; and am sorry they are not resting on a more worthy subject.

But the earth is nothing to me now. I care not for a divorce. They may oppose me if they will.

I shall but ask—*never pray the demagogues; to give what is scarce worth asking for.* I will not go to Indianna. The Keystone's laws enclosed me. Her key alone shall unlock. But I'd scarce care to go out; even were the doors; & bars, unbolted. No, it is blenching—And I will not; steal off to some wild, backwoods corner; to pray the judiciary there; to free me from a helpless woman.

If my sister is in town and in your notice—Please see that she leaves Town before the discard peal is chattered from the vulgar horde; from the Columns of the press.

'TWILL BE OUT ON TUESDAY I EXPECT. *Do* not let her know that the Sun has set in my sky. 'Twould throw clouds over her sky too. I try to teach her to think. Hope beats strong in my bosom. When really the Sunlight has gone from the *valleys*, the last ray is faded from the mountain's top. But no odds; of the many millions of the earth; there is but one built; one bubble less.

I know a business man's feelings.

He grows sick over prosy letters.

Excuse me. Why I took the liberty I know not. Except that I knew that there was a living pulse in your soul.

And lest I become a dreaded irksome correspondent. Let me say I will not write again till September.

Then I shall have finished my story of "*Mutation noted from Life's Halfway House to the End of the Route*" when I will write *again*. Regard to self and consort

Yr Obt St

TOM. WASH SMITH.

JULY 16th, 1857. }
Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, Va. }

On what feeds the isolated spirit, From Earth's hopes debarred?

From Heaven discarded—hope wedded to despondency keeps possession of the mind. And turns the wandering thoughts out to wander in the fog of doubt. To die in the unexplored homeless cheerless uninhabited region of vast gloomy exile.

The red man feels his fate

Coiling round the heart are the chilly thoughts of annihilation—Extinction.

Devourer of every living pulse.

Monster which lives on the tendril buds of sentiment, And crushes to stoic stillness the living throb of the bosom.

Men go to meet the fate of war At the cannon's throat they die for the honor of the state.

But where death comes in the midst of life—unbidden by the call of surrendering nature—yet brooding in company with the spirit buried in the *body*. Those are pangs which man's heart when feeling alone may know.

Tis well to die.

Life has its love of honored death.

The vitality quenched in noble combat leaves fragrance to hallow the fated casket.

But to die by inexorable fate—to leave the blackened name to stench in the nostrils of surviving followers—is death too hard for human soul to contemplate.

To cross with an antagonist, who in gloating triumph wears your honors beneath his feet, has in its every visage grim mockery of the soul.

Awake from sleep, from death, from hell! No, by jove, there is no clarion to rescusiate horn the spirit whose light has spent its flicker—whose blaze has gone out in its numed socket.

The strumpet of Endor might call Samuel from his grave. *But her duplicity did not send him there.*

The voice of wailing over Rachel's dead did not make them hear. The sobs of the King over his son hushed not the waking winds which tossed about his disheveled hair.

Death to this house of the immaterial may know again its morning of life. The king of fears has fled before the voice of him who sundered his chains.

To woman! frail, fickle! wanton woman only was gifted the power to doom beyond the strength of God to resurrect—Love debased has capacity to interdict the laws of instinct; the treasure of divinity is but dead men's bones before its rapacious gluttings. Go! live in the hope of the morrow. The fair sunset of to-day may be again resumed sunshine of to morrow.

But when looking down from your exalted place—Think not lightly of the drenched fugitive from the storm beneath. Nor lightly witness the drowning man in the wild whirl of the swollen stream. The Electric fire is in the Heavens, and who may stay its thrusts at the tree which grows even on the top of the cloud wrapped peak. TOM WASH SMITH.

Thomas Leonard testified that Smith and his wife boarded with him in Philadelphia, in January, 1857: that they lived happily together until after the birth of the child, but that afterwards he was so changed, and became so violent, that witness was afraid of him, and considered him a dangerous man.

Mrs. Bertha Leonard, (wife of last witness,) confirms this testimony in all particulars. She, too, was afraid of him, after the birth.

Dr. David S. Gilbert was called to attend Mrs. Smith, her husband telling him he feared an abortion. The Doctor, however, found the labor of the full term, and adds an account of his interviews with Smith after the delivery: I made my call to the patient on Saturday morning; as I was coming down stairs Mr. Smith called me into the parlor; immediately after I went in he raised both his arms and said, "*Doctor, that is not my child!*" I replied that the less he said about the case the better; that he was not the first man that had a child born to him so soon after marriage; he replied with great emphasis that *he wished it was his child; that he would gladly own it, and then stated that it was impossible that it should be his child; that he had not known his wife until after marriage;* I then inquired of him how it would be that he would marry a woman in this condition? He replied: "That his wife had been a pupil in a female seminary in Wilmington; that his sister was a teacher in the same institution; that on the occasion of visiting his sister he met this young woman in the parlor, and was introduced to her; his expression was "She just filled my eye;" "I had never seen a woman before, whom I thought I could make my wife, until I saw this woman; I inquired of my sister in regard to her; she gave me a favorable account of her, and I immediately made up my mind to address her; we were married some time." I think he mentioned, "in December," and added, "Since Adam and Eve, no man loved a woman more than I loved her;" I inquired of him "Whether immediately after his marriage he did not discover her condition?" he replied, "No; I am totally unacquainted with such matters."

The trial will probably occupy several days yet.

☞ We are requested to call attention to an advertisement of the loss of a number of notes and other valuable papers by a widow lady in the New-Haven cars a few days since.

Mrs. Abigail H. Whittier, mother of the poet, died last week at Amesbury, Mass., aged 78.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, Southampton and Havre, per U. S. steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic, 25 Cents a Bottle**—The best hair restorer and dresser in use. Prepared and sold only by S. CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

☞ **Winter Gloves.**—Fur, Buckskin, Lined Kid, Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Calfskin, &c.; also, Ladies' Gauntlets, suitable for presents—all at retail.

IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Druggist**, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure medicines and polite attention. Special attention paid to prescriptions by the proprietor at all hours.

SAM'L. CAMPBELL,
Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

MARRIED.

GRANGER—TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., J. ALBERT GRANGER, Esq., of Canandaigua, to ANNIE, eldest daughter of E. D. Townsend, of Palmyra.

SNIFFEN—SWEET.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Dr. McLean, at the 1st Presbyterian Church, Mr. GEORGE F. SNIFFEN to Miss LUCY SWEET, daughter of the late Samuel S. Sweet, Esq., of New York City.

COLE—WESTERVELT.—At Blauveltville, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Thursday evening, Jan. 7, by Rev. Isaac D. Cole, Mr. BENJAMIN W. COLE, of New-York City, to Miss CARRIE, daughter of John H. Westervelt, Esq., of the former place.

☞ Trenton, N. J., papers please copy.

ARMSTRONG—SANFORD.—At New-Haven, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Mr. Bacon, Lieutenant JAMES FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, U. S. N., to EMILY, daughter of Harvey Sanford, Esq., of that city.

BENHAM—TAYLOR.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 7, by Rev. J. A. Priest, of Homer, N. Y., JAMES M. BENHAM, of New-York City, to J. AUGUSTA, daughter of P. V. R. Taylor, Esq., of Pittsfield.

DIED.

SACKETT.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 8, WASHINGTON I., second son of Josephine and Wm. Edgar Sackett, aged 8 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The funeral services will take place at the parents' residence, 4th-av., third house above 35th st., to-morrow (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KNOX.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 8, Rev. JOHN KNOX, D. D., Senior Pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Church, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice hereafter of the funeral.

ROOME.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 8, after a short and severe illness, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of George W. and Mary Roome, aged 2 years and 6 days.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock, from the house of her parents, No. 120 Perry-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

RAYMER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 8, JULIET A., widow of the late David W. Raymer, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, David A. and Gilbert C. Fowler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 574 Broome-st. Her remains will be taken to East Chester on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday morning Jan. 8, HENRY F. SMITH, aged 68 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 203 Monroe st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

VOGT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 8 EDWAND TAYLOR, son of the late Henry Vogt, in the 11th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 2½ o'clock, to-day, from the residence of Mr. L. R. Greene, No. 72 State, corner of Henry-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, also, the friends of his step-father, L. R. Greene.

BYRNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 8, SUSAN F., wife of Dr. J. Byrne, aged 28 years.

Friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, to morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 202 Clinton-st.

BAXTER.—At Westchester, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 7, SIDNEY B. BAXTER, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Episcopal Church, Westchester village, on Sunday next, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MACKELLAR.—At Peekskill, on Thursday, Jan. 7, after an illness of a few hours, SARAH A., wife of Robert Mackellar, and daughter of the late Joseph Raynor, Esq., of this City, in the 35th year of her age.

MULFORD.—At Staatsburg, town of Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, DAVID MULFORD, in the 70th year of his age.

FLAGG.—At Yonkers, on Thursday morning, Jan. 7, SUSAN WARING, infant daughter of Julia and Ethan Flagg, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The funeral services will be held at the residence, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

JESUP.—At Savannah, Ga., on Thursday, Jan. 7, ARTHUR HENRY JESUP, of this City, in the 26th year of his age.

"WE WANT WING'S,"

Is the daily request, when ordering CRACKERS for family use.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS combine most excellent qualities, and a truly delightful taste.

They are undoubtedly the most nourishing and healthy cracker ever produced, and peculiarly pleasant for children.

With hot and cold dishes at lunch they are particularly nice, as well as with coffee and other drinks.

Ask for WING'S CRACKERS, and take none but those which are stamped with the name of WING.

These may be had of the best family grocers.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

FURS! FURS!!
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY
Have still on hand a very large stock of FANCY FURS, which must be sold this season.
If you wish to get A DOLLAR'S WORTH for
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
call and make your purchases at
NOS. 75 AND 77 MAIDEN-LANE.
where the best goods are sold at astonishingly low prices.

Do not be deceived by advertisements of other houses pretending to sell better goods than any one else.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY can and will sell as good articles as can be had in this City, and at prices so much lower that a person wholly unacquainted with Furs cannot but see a great difference.

MARK J. KING.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDASA
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
all pure linen, at an enormous reduction in price,
at the Great Assignees' Sale,
No. 231 Grand-st.

AN INTERESTING NUMBER!
THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH
For Jan. 10, 1857, will contain:

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTION OF DONNELLY, at Freehold, N. J., on Friday, by one of the Editors, who was present. He will give some new facts, calculated to throw more light on this tragedy, together with a FULL REPORT OF THE SPEECH OF DONNELLY, with an ACCURATE PORTRAIT OF HIM as he appeared on the scaffold.

HELEN GRAHAME—A Thrilling Story, by one of the most popular story-writers of the age.

A WREATH OF CIGAR-SMOKE—By HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

MISFORTUNES OF ZURABABEL SPOONS—A Humorous Sketch.

THE SAILOR'S PRESENTIMENT—A Forecastle Yarn.

MINNIE BLAKESLY—The Banker's Daughter.

MAY AND DECEMBER—By Mrs. MARY C. VAUGHAN.

TAKING AN INDIAN ON THE PRAIRIES—By Captain MAYNE REID.

ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE—A fortune-hunter in trouble.

THE RUINED SENATOR—By Mrs. LYDIA ARRINGTON.

HOURS WITH THE POETS—By JOHN R. WALKER.

A JOURNEY FROM FLORIDA TO NEW-YORK.

NEW INVENTIONS AND IDEAS.

NOTES AND QUERIES, or answers to Correspondents on all sorts of knotty subjects.

GOSSIP WITH AND FOR LADIES.

THE LATEST NEWS—A full report of the week's news down to the hour of going to press, condensed and arranged for the *Dispatch*.

POETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

SPICY GOSSIP WITH READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS—Some three columns of good things, got up by a Joint-Stock Association whose object is the promotion of fun and frolic.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL ITEMS, with criticisms on Musical and Dramatic doings.

Masonic Items—Law Matters—Correspondence—All Sorts of Items—Local Matters—Literary Notices, etc.

EDITORIALS—The Philosophy of Fillibustering—The Great Crime of Great Cities—What has been done in New-York—The President and Gen. Walker—Cockney Insolvency—Troubles of the Politicians in Albany—Judge Russell's latest Bombshell—The New Mayor—A Duel in High Quarters—George Law among the Ferrymen—A new sort of Exercise for Ladies—An Important Query—Senator Seward among the "Nigger-Drivers"—The Effects of Novel-reading—Career of a Fillibuster—Abolitionism at a Discount—together with some three columns of items and paragraphs on the topics of the times.

As there will be a rush for the DISPATCH this week, we advise all those who desire to get a copy to be on the look-out for it early. The Fortunes of HELEN GRAHAME will especially attract the attention of all story readers in the country, and those who do not wish to miss a rich treat in this respect will be sure to get this number of the DISPATCH. Since the announcement of this story, made by posting handbills, our office has been literally run down.

☞ Newsmen will please take notice, and make early arrangements to secure their supplies. Our Lightning Press will do the work, if our friends will only give their orders in time. We are as anxious to print the paper as the people are to get it. All we want is the proper notice of their demands.

☞ The DISPATCH is sold by all Newsmen at FOUR CENTS A COPY. Publication office No. 22 Beekman-st.

☞ A limited number of advertisements taken, at 10 cents a line. Our friends will oblige by sending in their favors as early as possible this week.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
A NEW EDITION OF VOLUME I. NEARLY READY.
The First Edition having been exhausted, D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York, have Just Published, by Subscription only,
VOLUME I ("A—Araguay")
OF THE
NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA:
A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge, Edited by
GEORGE RIPLEY AND CHARLES A. DANA,
Assisted by a numerous but Select Corps of Writers.

The object of
THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA
Is to exhibit, in a new condensed form, the present state of human knowledge on every subject of rational inquiry in

SCIENCE,
PHILOSOPHY,
AGRICULTURE,
COMMERCE,
MANUFACTURES,
LAW,
MECHANICS
ART,
RELIGION,
MEDICINE,
MATHEMATICS,
ASTRONOMY,
HISTORY,
TRADE.
LITERATURE,
POLITICS,
BIOGRAPHY,
GEOGRAPHY,
TRAVELS,
CHEMISTRY,

With this design, the numerous Encyclopædias, Dictionaries of special branches of study, and popular Conversations Lexicons, in the English, French and German languages, have, of course, been diligently consulted and compared. But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity the editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and thus to enhance the value of the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA as a Manual of Universal Reference. At the same time an entertaining style has been aimed at wherever it would not interfere with more important considerations. Special care has been bestowed on the department of Living Biography.

In the preparation of the present volume, nearly a hundred collaborators have assisted, including persons in almost every part of the United States, in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe, whose names have attained an honorable distinction, each in some special branch of learning. No restriction has been imposed on them, except that of abstinence from the expression of private dogmatic judgments, and from the introduction of sectarian comments, at war with the historical character of the work. In this fact, it is hoped, will be found a guaranty of the universality and impartiality of the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, which, the Publishers do not hesitate to say, will be superior in extent, variety and exactness of information to any similar publication in the English language.

The first volume, now just issued, includes nearly 3,000 articles. The second volume is in press, and the whole work in a state of forwardness.

The work will be published exclusively by subscription, in fifteen large octavo volumes, each containing 750 two-column pages, and in external appearance will be at once elegant and substantial.

Subscriptions received, payable on delivery.

Price—In Cloth, $3; Library style, leather, $3 50; half morocco, $4; half Russia extra, $4 50.

The first volume will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any address, on remittance of the price.

Booksellers desiring to act as agents, will please address the Publishers.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.
PUBLISH THIS DAY
OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION
AND THE
OCEAN POST.
BY THOMAS RAINEY.
One volume, 8vo, 224 pages. $2.

This work has been written with the view of presenting before the reader all the facts that have relation to Marine Navigation in its commercial, political, economical, social and diplomatic bearings.

All the arguments in regard to the theory and practice of navigation, with the attendant cost and difficulties attending high speed on the ocean, combined with a regular, rapid and reliable transport of the foreign mails, are here given.

The book will be sent by mail post paid on receipt of the price.

FURS!—FURS!!—FURS!!!
CONTINUATION OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS,
AT RETAIL,
BELOW COST,
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, and CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES,
and a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
ALL GOODS SOLD, WARRANTED.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City Trade, At No. 34 John-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 45.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the pupils of Grammar School No. 45, that the several departments of said school will reopen this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the following-named places:

The male department, in their old premises, at school-house in 24th st.

The female department in the basement of the new church in 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

The primary department at the Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

The female and primary departments will occupy the above specified premises until their old school rooms are repaired, of which due notice will be given. By order of Board of Trustees.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen from the above hotel, a SCRAP-BOOK belonging to the subscriber, containing all the newspaper articles, both complimentary and abusive, that have been published the last few years in relation to our Hotel, Banking, Mining and Agricultural affairs. The above reward will be paid to any one returning said book, and no question asked.

SIMEON LELAND & CO.

SABLE MANTILLAS.—SEVERAL LARGE AND choice ones, at less than half price, $120 and $180, for sale by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 325 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
AND DRAPERIES, QUILTS AND BLANKETS,
at 60 cents on the Dollar,
at the Great Sale by Assignees,
at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FORTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR
FOR THE ENTIRE STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES,
at the Great Sale by Assignees,
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

RICH FALL AND WINTER SILKS,
50 cents on the Dollar,
at the Great Sale by Assignees,
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9, Two Grand Performances.
AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
POSITIVELY LAST GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

Comic and Instructive Bill, selected expressly for the Juveniles, by the Wonderful Ravels.
Comic Monkey Piece—PONGO.
Pongo, the Ape... Marzetti | Albino......Antoine Ravel
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
Marietta Zanfretta, Mlle Chiarina, A. Zanfretta,
THE GOLDEN EGG.
ANTOINE as Clown.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2; conclude at 4.
SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA'S FIRST BENEFIT IN AMERICA.

On which occasion will be produced (first time in New-York,) the mythological, allegorical, and artistic Ballet Pantomime, entitled

THE CYCLOPS,

in which the renowned MARIETTA ZANFRETTA will make a GRAND ASCENSION from the REAR of the STAGE to the DOME of the THEATRE, accompanied by Messrs. A. Lehman, Chiarini, and Zanfretta, terminating with a Grand Pyrotechnic Display.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS and entire Company will appear in

THE GOLDEN EGG.

Mme. Marzetti and Mlle. Lina Windellin the beautiful Character Dance, LA ZINGARILLA. Also, the performance of Marietta Zanfretta, V. Chiarini, and A. Zanfretta, on the

TIGHT ROPE.

Doors open 6¾; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
MONDAY NIGHT—Benefit of JEROME RAVEL.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

THE MESSIAH.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The only Grand Sacred Oratorio by the New-York Harmonic Society.

First and only appearance in Brooklyn of
CARL FORMES,
Mme. CARADORI, Mme. D'ANGRI,
Mr. PERRING.

The public are resepctfully informed that the only performance of

HANDEL'S MESSIAH,

will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the REV. CLERGY OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.

It will be given with the same completeness and perfection which produced such an immense sensation at its first production in New-York on Christmas night, comprising the talents of

CARADORI, D'ANGRI,
CARL FORMES, Mr. PERRING,
THE MEMBERS OF THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY.

Notwithstanding the limited size of the room which the Society were obliged to engage, in the utter impossibility of obtaining the Plymouth Church, the price of admission will be the same as in New-York, viz:

$1 50 for Reserved Seats, and $1 for admission at the door.

The Manager respectfully solicits a full attendance, to save the undertaking from serious loss, which, on account of the great expenses, can only be avoided by selling every seat.

The sale of seats will commence on Friday, Jan. 8, at 9 o'clock, at ROSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; at PROX'S music store, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at SIBELL'S stationery store, No 20 Wall-st., New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, Regular Night.

NOTICE.—As the season will
MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE
on Wednesday, Jan. 20, on account of the departure of the Company, there will be given
ONLY FIVE MORE NIGHTS.

On Monday, Jan. 11, by general request, Bellini's opera of

I PURITANI.
Madame DE LA GRANGE,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES,
in his great part of Georgio.

On Wednesday—Last night but three of the season—Second and last night of

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and SIBELL'S stationary store, No. 20 Wall-st. Tickets to the family circle 50 cents, and to the Amphitheatre 25 cents, can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1858,
BENEFIT OF MRS. HOEY.

First time by this company of Westland Marston's fine five-act play of

ANNA BLAKE,
with the capital comedy of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.

Mr. Blake, Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Lester, Mr. Norton, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Cooke, Mr Phillips, &c., &c., will appear.

MONDAY—BENEFIT of Mr. A H DAVENPORT.
The great drama by the * * * * Club.
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
will resume its triumphant career, and be performed for the thirtieth time, its attraction, in spite of its long run, continuing unabated, and its reception always most enthusiastic.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway,
(formerly Wood & Christy's.)
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1857.
Engagement of
DICK SLITER,
the world-renowned Champion Jig Dancer.
J. MULLIGAN,
and other Stars, combining the
MOST VERSATILE TALENT,
with the
BEST VOCALISTS,
and most complete company of
ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS
IN THE WORLD.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1858,
TOM TAYLOR'S successful, new and original comedy,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

Harry Arncliffe Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook....Mr. Burnett
Dr. Botcherby Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop .....Mr. Peters
Hester Grazebrook ....Miss Laura Keene
Bessy........ Miss Manners | Lady Montressor Miss Wells

To conclude with J. Madison Morton's comic Pantomime of

HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Columbine...... Miss Lang | Clown......... Mr. C. Henri
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.......................Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director......................J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9,
THE BRIGAND CHIEF,
THE ROAD EXERCISES.
THE MAGIC CHAIRS.
THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE RING.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor...................Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit ....12 cents.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
Will be revived the grand National Drama of
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.
After which an entertainment entitled the
GEMS OF THE ARENA.
After the National drama of
THE FLOATING BEACON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1858,
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Followed by
BOREAS; OR, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with
THE RESULTS OF CRIME.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;

Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to various charitable institutions in this City. Will be on exhibition at the Galleries of

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway,
On and after Monday next, 11th inst. Admission, 25 cts.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 9.

Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS.
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—SATURDAY—Another new piece, written by Mr. Charles Mathews, called TAKING BY STORM, with Mr. Mathews, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Davenport and Mrs. W. H. Smith. Brougham's successful burlesque of COLUMBUS, with Mr. Brougham, Mark Smith, &c. The farce of PATTER vs. CLATTER, with Charles Mathews' inimitible personations and funny songs. And the farce of ANGELS and LUCIFER, with Mr. Rogers. On MONDAY—A new American comedy, called THE BACHELOR'S WIFE, with a great cast.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MORE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!—VALENTINE AND ORSON, beyond all question the MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACLE IN NEW-YORK. THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Hugo, page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS

PIERCE & MARSTON'S

GRAND ORIGINAL ILLUMINATED PANORAMA
OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

As represented by the world-renowned Kane, will be open WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858, at Buckley Hall, No. 585 Broadway (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) comprising seventy magnificent scenes, together with an illuminated map of the Northern Hemisphere, for the use of schools. This is, in fact, the only representation of Dr. Kane's entire voyage ever produced in this or any other country. Delineations by Augustus G. Lebroke, Esq.

Admission 25 cents; Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the convenience of families and schools.

LES LANCIERS! LES LANCIERS!!

COME ONE! COME ALL!!
to Madame SAUVAGEAU'S Dancing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.,) where the "Lanciers" and all the fashionable dances are taught EVERY DAY and EVENING.

THE CALICO-DRESS SOIREE.

The Academy of Music having been engaged for the purpose, a Calico dress Soirée will be given in a novel and elegant style, but upon an economical basis, on the EVENING of the 4th of February next, in aid of the Hunter Woods Benevolent Society and other charities, in accordance with the original plan, as set forth in programme of previous date.

The ladies' dresses donated are to be distributed among the following female benevolent societies:

The Ladies' Union Aid Society.
American Female Guardian Society.
Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children.
New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society.
And the Woman's Protective Emigration Society.

The proceeds of the soirée are to be appropriated to the distribution of loaves of bread by tickets, through the agency of the Society in aid of which the Soirée was first designed.

Mr. Pease's House of Industry and the Children's Aid Society are also to be benefited by donations in clothing.

Programme, list of managers and all further particulars will be published next week.

Tickets will be issued on Tuesday next, and can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements, at Wm. Hall & Son's, Horace Waters', Dodworth's, and at the office of the Secretary and Executive Committee, No. 333 Broadway, room No. 9.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
A. S. VOSBURGH,
S. LEE PERKINS,
CYRUS RAMSAY,
WM. H. BROWNE,
WM. S. TISDALE,
Executive Committee.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE having, upon application of the Charitable Committee of this Society, most kindly consented to give a Dramatic Reading in aid of its Charitable Fund, the Committee of Management have the pleasure to announce that

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE
will read Shakespeare's play of
HAMLET,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1858,
At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway,

beginning at eight o'clock precisely. The doors will open at seven o'clock, and to avoid interruption it is requested that the audience be punctual in their attendance.

Tickets of admission, $1 each, may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st.; Albion office, No. 18 Beekman-st.; JOHN C. FORCE, High-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Also of the Committee of Management:

THOMAS DIXON,	JOSEPH FOWLER,
ANTHONY BARCLAY,	ED. F. SANDERSON,
W. D. CUTHBERTSON,	JOHN S. BARTLETT, M.D.,
JOHN C. BEALES, M. D.,	WILLIAM YOUNG,
SEPTIMUS CROOKES,	HENRY EYRE,
JOSEPH C. WELLS,	ROBERT BAGE,
EDWARD WALKER,	M. B. BURNETT,
ROBERT WALLER,	C. B. ELLIMAN,
CHARLES CLIFTON,	GEO. S. RAINSFORD,
ARTHUR KENDALL,	C. H. WEBB,

J. S. MILFORD.
EDWARD F. WARD,
Chairman of Charitable Committee.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—CHANGE OF PLACE.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a closing course of thirteen READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, in Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. One morning reading at 1½ o'clock P. M. on MONDAY of each week; the others at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. The course will consist of plays not included in the former series, and will begin with KING JOHN on Monday, Jan. 11, at 1½ P. M. The evening readings of the week will be as follows: Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, MACBETH; Thursday evening, Jan. 14, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; Friday evening, Jan. 15, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st. A few season tickets at $10 for the thirteen readings, may be had from Mr. POLMAN.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857-'58.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING Jan. 9, at the Academy of Music. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Madame M. JOHNSON GRAVER, Pianist; Signor LABOCETTA, and Signor GASSIER. Conductor, Mr. THEODORE EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By Order.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—GEN. J. B. SUTHERLAND, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Convention of Delegates from every State in the Union, held at Washington on the 8th of January, for some years past, requests me to call a meeting of the Veterans of the War of 1812-'13-'14, at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock M., the day the great victory was obtained by General ANDREW JACKSON, at New-Orleans. Let us all unite as a band of brothers, and use our influence with our representatives in Congress, and solicit their aid in the passage of the Pension Bill, pending now before them the present Session, for the immediate relief of many of the old soldiers who are in a suffering condition for the necessaries of life and a home. Do not let their gray hairs go down with sorrow to the grave; let it not be said that their last words were "our great Republic is ungrateful." Let every Veteran from all the adjoining counties, aid us in this praiseworthy object.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held this evening, at the Union Building, No. 163 Bowery. A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Union.
W. B. M'MANUS, President.
R. D. DACK, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D., J. McCLINTOCK, D. D., M. D. C. CRAWFORD. The friends of Home Missions are invited to attend.
JOHN L. VAN BOSKERCK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S Hospital Association will be held at the institution, No. 85 Madison-av., on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M. All friendly to the Institution are invited to be present.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURES.—A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES will be delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture room, Astor-place, east of Broadway.

Jan. 5, by J. McCLINTOCK, D. D.
Jan. 12, by DUDLEY S. TYNG, D. D.
Jan. 19, by J. P. DURBIN, D. D.
Jan. 26, (The name will be seasonably announced.)
Feb. 2, by W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
Feb. 9, by T. L. CUYLER, D. D.
Feb. 16, by Rev. J. B. WAKELY.

To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Tickets for one lecture, 50 cents, admitting two persons; for the course, $2 75, admitting two; can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d st., east of 5th-av.; of any of the Managers, or at the door on each evening. For the Ladies' Union Aid Society for Aged and Infirm.

N. B.—The subject will be given in advance of each lecture: on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, by Dr. McCLINTOCK—*Conservatism.*

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D.D., will deliver the first Lecture of the Series at the Lecture Room in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—*Common Sense.*

Tickets, Fifty Cents. May be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to five hundred.
EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

CHRISTIAN SYNAGOGUE, 187 BOWERY—JOHN THOMAS, M. D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom*, &c. Lectures at this place every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradiction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

TAXES PAID ON NON-RESIDENT LANDS in any part of the States or Territories by the American Land and Tax-paying Agency, New-York.
CLARKE & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.,
MYRON H. CLARKE, Rooms Nos. 12, 14 and 16.
HIRAM D. FAULKNER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND VALUABLE WORKS,

JUST PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
LAW AND FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

AGASSIZ'S NATURAL HISTORY.

Contributions to the Natural History of the United States of America. By LOUIS AGASSIZ. First Monograph, in three parts: I. Essay on Classification. II. North American Testudinata. III. Embryology of the Turtle; with thirty-four plates. 2 vols. 4to. $24.

Subscriptions received for the whole work only, to be comprised in ten volumes. A limited number of copies printed.

PIERCE'S ANALYTIC MECHANICS.

PHYSICAL AND CELESTIAL MECHANICS; developed in four systems of Analytic Mechanics, Celestial Mechanics, Potential Physics, and Analytic Morphology. By BENJAMIN PIERCE. Part I. Analytic Mechanics, in one vol. 4to. Price $7 50.

GAUSS'S THEORIA MOTUS.

Theory of the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies Moving about the Sun in Conic Sections. A translation of Gauss's Theoria Motus; with an Appendix. By CHARLES HENRY DAVIS. 1 vol. 4to. $5.

TRESCOTT'S DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.

The Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams. 1789—1801. By WILLIAM HENRY TRESCOTT. 1 vol 12mo. $1 25.

BRITISH POETS—SCOTT.

The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott. Edited by Prof. CHILD. With a Memoir of the Author, and Portrait. 9 vols. 16mo. $6 75.

SCOTT'S POEMS—POCKET EDITION.

The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott. Miniature Edition, in Blue and Gold. Portrait. 3 vols. $2 25.

A FAMILY BALLAD.

FOR ANY NUMBER OF YOUNG VOICES.

AIR—There's ne'er na luck about the house.

There's ne'er sic joy in our auld house,
There's ne'er sic joy at a',
As when at RANNEY'S Gift Book House
Our honored Parents ca'.

They bring sic books to our auld house
As give delight to a',
With presents from the Great Gift House
That suit both great and sma'.

At the Great American Gift and Book House, No. 293 Broadway, a present of real value is given with each volume sold. Catalogues sent free on application. Address A. RANNEY, Agent, No. 293 Broadway.

SWORDS' POCKET ALMANAC,

FOR 1858,
Now Ready, price 31 cents.
SWORDS' POCKET ALMANAC FOR 1858,

Thoroughly revised and corrected to the present time, comprising complete lists of the Bishops and the Clergy in each Diocese, an Alphabetical List of the Clergy and of the English Bishops, their benefices, and the number of the Clergy, Glebe-houses, &c., together with a variety of other important statistical information.

P. S.—A select List of rare and valuable Theological Works, offered at reduced prices to the Clergy, is incorporated with the Almanac.
STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 637 Broadway.

AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUES.

PARLOR DRAMAS; OR, DIALOGUES FOR HOME AMUSEMENTS, SOIREES, EXHIBITIONS IN SCHOOLS AND LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS. By the author of "The Hundred Dialogues." $1. Gilt $1 25.

The pieces are all new and original. An interesting book for reading, and a suitable Gift Book.
From Zion's Herald.

The are all of a high moral tone, humorous, various and instructive.
J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO., No. 135 William-st., N.Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, BETWEEN Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and Fulton-st., New-York, or in an Amity-st. stage, a paper box containing a white silk Fan and a Hair Necklace. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the same to
CHAS. A. MEIGS, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

MISSING, SINCE 15TH ULT., A MEDIUM size, Black-leather trunk, marked "R," with a star. $50 reward will be paid for its recovery. The attention of baggagemen and station masters is especially requested. Address, care of BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane, New-York. CRANE & WESSON.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, AT THE "TEA Gathering" at Mozart Hall, a pair of gold SLEEVE BUTTONS, linked together, marked I. R. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JAN. 8, IN THE NEIGHBORhood of 23d st. and 8th and 9th avs. a porte-monnaie containing one $20 and five $5 notes. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 29 Waverley-place.

LOST—JAN. 8, A GOLD BRACELET; ENGRAVED inside, "To Lizzie, from Friend Ed." Lost near 19th-st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with A. KIPP, No. 118 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to
J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A COMPETENT PERSON, WITH some capital, about 40 acres of good land for a market garden, situated within ten minutes' drive of the Hoboken Ferries. Inquire at the Land Office at the Ferry landing, Hoboken, of W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent.

TO LET—NEW STORES AND LOFTS, SUITAble for wholesale jobbing business, Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-st., near Nassau. Buildings will be ready for occupancy on or before Feb. 1. First-class in every respect. Inquire of B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

$100 FOR THE BRICK COTTAGE, with garden of several lots, on the westerly side of 2d-av., near 43d-st., from the present to the 1st of May next. Cars pass the house. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 87 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED FROM MAY 1, AN ELEgant furnished house in 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. None but responsible persons need apply. Address N. Y. Z., Madison-square Post-Office, St. Germain Hotel.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of store No. 152 Broadway. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN CASWELL & CO., No. 87 Front-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO SINGLE GENtlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 2 1 West 14th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 18 LISPENARD-ST., A FEW unfurnished rooms to quiet families. Also, a front parlor, with basement.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry. 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 14th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NO. 28 GARDEN-st., Brooklyn, (within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry,) a first class three-story brick house, with basement and under-cellar and all the modern improvements, with gas-fixtures complete. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of COLGATE & CO., No. 6 Dutch-st., New-York, or of WM. T. J. SANKY, No. 145 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from depot. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the depot at Elizabeth.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—53 ACRES OF first-rate land, with good dwelling and out-houses, near Port Chester, on New-Haven Railroad. It has an abundance of fruit and a fine stream of water, and good view of the Sound.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED A SALESROOM.—A FIRST FLOOR and cellar, if possible, for an auction salesroom, either in Pine-st., between Broadway and William-st., or in Broadway or Nassau-st., between Wall and Liberty sts., or Broad-st., near Wall. Please state location and terms to an approved tenant for 3 or 5 years. Address Box No. 3,707 Post-Office.

A CARD.—THE LADIES OF FOURTH WARD INdustrial School desire to return their thanks for liberal gifts towards the Christmas Dinner for the children of this School, as follows:

To Mr. Charles Banh, No. 18 1st-av., for about 50 pounds of meat.
To A. & E. Robbins, Fulton Market, for 8 chickens and 2 geese.
To Mr. Baldwin, Fulton Market, 1 fine turkey.
To Mr. Smith, Fulton Market, 3 turkeys.
To Mr. Joseph Hoxie, a piece of beef.
To Mr. Charles Goodwin, box of crackers.
To Mr. Waring, Catherine Market, bushel potatoes.
To Mr. Horace Guiick, 1 bushel potatoes.
To Mr. Bradley, 2 packages tea and coffee.
To Mr. White, cakes and buns.
To Mr. Haviland, crackers and 2 chickens.
And to many other steadfast friends of the School, for many liberal donations.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STEAM ENgines and boilers from one to a hundred horse power. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant servants, mother and daughter—would like to serve in one family; also, a number of first-class honest girls, willing to go for reasonable wages. Apply for two days at No. 24 Third-av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.
P. S.—Nothing but respectable girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in washing; has every convenience for gentlemen's or a respectable family's washing. Call Tuesdays and Thursdays; or, if not convenient to call, address a note, with name and number, to S. M., No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as seamstress, understands dressmaking and plain sewing, and also to wait on a lady; the other as plain cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is a first-rate washer and ironer, and can do plain sewing, wishes a situation, either as chambermaid or laundress; has good reference from her last places, and can be seen for two days, at room No. 8, third floor, No. 210 Sullivan-st.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARDworking girl is in want of a situation as general servant; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children, is a good seamstress, has a knowledge of hair-dressing; is a member of the English Church. Call at No. 297 Avenue A., near 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 18th st. 2 doors from 6th av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as child's nurse or to wait on a lady, she is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would go by the day to do family sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 350 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States and Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse, and assist in chamberwork, or would go as chambermaid and do washing and ironing; with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen at No. 264 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room. The best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to take care of children and sew, or do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 156 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family, or would assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUation to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXPERIence in the hardware business wishes a situation. Salary not so much an object as a desirable place. Undoubted references given. Address VAN, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 174 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 104 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing, ironing and willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Good City reference given. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid, or as waitress in a private family; has best of City references. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 17th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business pretty well; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 198, corner 15th-st. and 1st-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A BOY BEtween 12 and 15 years of age. Must reside with his parents and be an American. Apply at the office of F. BOWMAN, No. 106 Broadway, 3d story, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE. Good City references required. Call at No. 5 East 27th-st. between 9 and 12 A. M.

EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES IN THE WEST.—The Children's Aid Society is engaged in helping respectable trades-girls to find employment and homes. Office in Cooper Institute, 3d-av., near 8th-st.—open from 9 to 3 o'clock.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHout children, or party of gentlemen, may find large parlors on first floor, unfurnished, or two very handsome parlors, furnished, with entire use of range for cooking, in a small private family. Good for Doctor or Dentist. Apply at No. 96 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bedrooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 14 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—THE ADVERTIser having taken two little girls to board and educate, would like to meet with a few more. The best of care will be taken of them. Good reference given. Address TEACHER, Middletown Point, N. J.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms, with good board, in a first class house, can be had by applying at Dr. ADAMS', No. 141 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having three spare rooms, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood. Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

BOARDERS WANTED.—SINGLE GENTLEmen and clerks, desiring a pleasant home and partial board, can be pleasantly accommodated by a Presbyterian family at No. 2 Boorman place, West 33d-st., first brownstone house in the row adjoining 8th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHerto existing under the firm of GREEN & SEWELL has terminated by its own limitation.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style of SEWELL, FERRIS & CO., as Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, at No. 29 Wall-st., and will continue the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Green & Sewell.
ROBERT SEWELL,
WM. H. FERRIS,
G. S. WINSTON,
New-York, Jan. 5, 1858. D. A. BOOTH.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum.)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the firm of HATCH, BAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. N. BIERCE and L. A. OSBORN are the only persons authorized to settle the business of said firm.
O. L. HATCH, J. B. BAILEY,
L. A. OSBORN, S. N. BIERCE.

The undersigned will continue business at the old place of HATCH, BAILEY & CO., at No. 80 Beekman-st.
O. L. HATCH & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BROWN & ABBOTT, in the auction and commission business, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. JULIUS BROWN,
New-York, Jan. 2, 1858. THOMAS C. ABBOTT,

The undersigned in returning thanks for past favors, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he will continue the auction and commission business at No. 494 Broadway. JULIUS BROWN.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF THOMPSON, MORSE & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Dated, Jan. 7, 1858.
S. C. & F. F. THOMPSON,
E. W. & W. S. MORSE.

The debts and liabilities of the late firm will be paid and the business continued at the old place, No. 2 Wall-st., by the subscribers. They will continue the business under the firm name of THOMPSON BROTHERS.
S. C. THOMPSON,
F. F. THOMPSON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLAASSEN & WILKINSON, for the purpose of importing wines, &c., at No. 31 Beaver-st.
W. CLAASSEN,
New-York, Jan. 2, 1858. JAMES WILKINSON.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. EDWARD KING is authorized to sign our firm name per procuration and to act for us.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—I, JOHN WIGERS, HEREBY NOTIFY the people of New-York that there is no partnership between me and any other parties in said City.
JOHN WIGERS, No. 86 Wooster-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL

AT AUCTION.
POSITIVE SALE.
THURSDAY, Jan. 21.
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.
Will sell
At their salesroom,
No. 111 Pearl-st., Hanover-sq.,
At 12½ o'clock,
20,000 tons superior Scranton Coal,
Consisting of
Lump, Steamboat Large Egg, Small Egg, Chestnut, Stove and Screenings.

Deliverable on board vessels at the depôt of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at Elizabethport, N. J., and to be taken prior to the 20th day of February prox.

Terms cash. Conditions—Fifty cents per ton, paid the auctioneers, at the time of sale, residue on the delivery of their order for the coal.

The coal will be carefully weighed by a competent weigher.

Purchasers will see they get correct weight, as no deduction will be made after the delivery. Put up in lots of 50 tons, privilege 1,000 tons.

The coal will be delivered in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, at 40 cents per ton freight.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER, SHORT TIME IN USE.—H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large dwelling-house, situated No. 51 16th-st., west of 5th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order, and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture—Rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites covered in elegant satin brocade, large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satinwood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; ladies' rosewood secretary with mirror door, lined with satinwood; rosewood secretary with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, splendid seven-octavo rosewood Miller premium pianoforte, richly inlaid with pearl and pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instruments ever made, cost $600, richly embroidered cover and stool; French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also, a great variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens—one large fruit piece by Seidel, Winter scenes, sea views, moonlight sea views, landscapes, &c., all elegantly framed; large-size elegantly-decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures, 21 day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair cloth and medallion; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables rich China tea sets, cut glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagne goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving castors with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, ivory cutlery, salvers, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c.; also, the furniture of all the bedrooms containing mahogany cushioned chairs; elegant rosewood, mahogany, black walnut bedsteads; pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus and washstands to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated China toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, hall stands, &c. Sale positive.

N B—Furniture can be packed and shipped by an experienced person at the sale. Parties in want of solid rosewood parlor furniture of the most expensive description will do well to attend.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—ON MONDAY, 10½ o'clock, large auction sale of splendid household furniture of every description, valuable paintings, bronzes, &c., embracing the entire elegant contents of the residence No. 162 West 21st st., between 7th and 8th avs. The parlor, chamber and library furniture is rich carved rosewood throughout, among which are three costly rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocade, velvet, &c., all in perfect order; two splendid rosewood pianofortes; dining-room all in oak of every description; silver-ware, rich China, cut-glass, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve for cash, rain or shine. For full particulars, see *Herald.*

J. BOGART, Auctioneer—Salesrooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York.

AUCTION SALE.—S. BOGART WILL SELL, BY order of the assignee on the premises No. 18 4th-av., near 7th-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 52 rosewood and mahogany pianos, of every variety of style, size and finish. Said instruments are all of superior tone, being the entire finished stock of the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. Grow & Christopher.
JAMES R. KELLY,
Assignee of Grow & Christopher.
Terms of sale, cash, bankable money.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES S. LITTLE,
E. C. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858. R. J. COOPER.

The undersigned will continue the hardware, cutlery, and edge tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton street, under the same name and firm of CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO.
CHAS. S. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS & CO., NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., at 10½ o'clock THIS DAY, continuation of mortgage sale of
New and second hand furniture,
mirrors, carpets, cutlery,
crockery, silver-plated ware,
fancy goods, &c., &c.
Catalogues now ready.
J. H. WARD, Mortgagee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and Securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier,* and *Morning Express.*

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SHOW-CASES—Finished and unfinished; materials for manufacturing show-cases, &c., at No. 247 Canal-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN FORSHAY, Assignee.
N. B.—All goods must be paid for in cash before delivery.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

M. B. BUTLER & CO. WILL SELL AT their salesroom, No. 11 Spruce-st., on SATURDAY, Jan 9, at 10½ o'clock furniture, office desks, counters, bureaus, lounges, carpets, bedding, fancy boxes, stoves, &c. Also, seven boxes of black tea, 15,000 Havana cigars, 25 boxes corn starch, &c. Also, about 45 feet of newly put up shelving.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS —THIS DAY, at 2½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising Bank and Insurance Stocks, Railroad Bonds and Notes.

Regular sales of Stocks every Wednesday and Saturday.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial academy in New-York, and prepares students practically for any kind of business. Two private desks will be vacated on Monday by students going into business. Also, one $10-seat for book-keeping. Regular terms, $25.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the question addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 123 Nassau-st., up stairs.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

HOME AND EDUCATION FOR TWO OR THREE CHILDREN, on moderate terms, in a healthy location, thirteen miles from the City, and near a dépôt on the Harlem Railroad. First class references. Address F. M. W., Fordham Hill, Westchester County.

FINE ARTS.—THE SCHOOL FOR THE STUDY of "Local Life Character" will be opened for the season at No. 60 William st., commencing on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 6 P. M. For terms of admission apply to Mr. F. ENDICOTT No. 59 Beekman-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN A YOUNG LAdies' Institution in New-York. The applicant must speak French with fluency, be a good English scholar and fair mathematician. A lady under 25 years of age preferred. Address in applicant's handwriting, B. M. C., Box No. 1,415 Post-Office.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

KNAPP'S PATENT OIL LAMP.—FOR THE superiority of this lamp over all others for burning the Kerosene and other coal oils, see editorial notice in the daily *Tribune* of the 29th ult., and the weekly *Tribune* of the 2d inst. Local agents wanted in every Ward in this City. Also, county and town rights in this State for sale by WILLIAM SPOONER, proprietor of the Patent, No. 423 Hudson-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$749,240 82
Overdrafts		74 19
Due from Banks		10,388 91
Due from the Directors of the Bank		55,094 22
Real Estate		69,258 07
Specie		107,104 32
Cash Items, viz: Checks on other Banks, good		68,003 60
Stocks		130,746 09
Bills of Solvent Banks		6,073 00
Loss and Expense Account		13,761 85
Total		$1,209,745 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$711,750 00
Circulation Registered	$100,000	
Less Notes on hand	11,528—	88,472 00
Profits		31,968 93
Due to Banks		1,783 00
Due Depositors, on demand		374,594 57
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, Dividends not called for		1,176 52
Total		$1,209,745 07

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, CALEB BARSTOW, President, and ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

C. BARSTOW, President,
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of January, 1858.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan, 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S REAL-ESTATE BONDS.—The Interest Coupons of these Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on and after this date, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.—JAN. 8, 1858.

HENRY WICK, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 10, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank. The Coupons of the Bonds of the Railroad Bridge Company, due Jan. 10, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD COMPANY 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds. 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, and Iowa County 8 per cent. Bonds.—The interest coupons on the above will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 22 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

J. B WARING, President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York City property, by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, No. 27 Wall-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WANTED—FROM $600 TO $800 ON BOND AND mortgage, well secured on property in Westchester County, for a term of years. Address G. B., at this office.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES, }

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 9, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. All money deposited on or before the 11th will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

LITCHFIELD BANK, LITCHFIELD, CONN., Jan. 6, 1858.

THE NOTES OF THIS BANK ARE REDEEMED at the Park Bank, New-York, at ¼ per cent. discount, the same as other New-England money.

J. G. BECKWITH. President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH. Sec.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

FURS.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
POSITIVELY THE VERY LAST CHANCE.
THE BALANCE OF THE FUR STOCK
belonging to
JOHN N. GENIN
Will be sold during the present week
At his Fur Emporium,
No. 358 BROADWAY,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES AND THE SEASON.

The stock comprises a rich assortment of all the well-known Fashionable Furs of the world, made up with great care, displaying a style, taste and superior elegance unequaled on this continent.

Children's Furs, Lap and Sleigh Robes, &c., in great abundance.

GUANO

From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,600 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on and after SATURDAY Jan 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND—A semi-annual Dividend of six per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months, on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made before the 10th day of January next, will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec. 28, 1857. }

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.

Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.

Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on sums over $500 will be paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be carried to credit of depositors and bear interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18.

Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Sec.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

OFFICE OF LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Dec. 22, 1857.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the six months ending 30th November last, payable in scrip, which is redeemable in the Company's Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest from the 2d of November last. The scrip will be ready for delivery at this office on and after the 12th of January next.

D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 88 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INS. CO., }
BROOKLYN, E. D. Jan. 5, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1857. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on the 8th day of January, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF }
BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858

By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES WILKIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on 11th inst., until which time the transfer-book will be closed. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1848.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent, payable to the Stockholders on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 9th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the Board.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MERCANTILE BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 WORTH of valuable manufacturing property, for a stock of dry goods, or the larger part dry goods and the balance for boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, Yankee notions, blank books and stationery, or carpets and oil-cloths, for which a good trade will be given and some cash paid. Said property is well located in this State, nearly new, and in complete running order, and is now in operation. Address L. W., *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY PARTY WHO would like to realize a large fortune from a small outlay, in a perfectly legitimate transaction, can hear of a chance by addressing C. W., at the *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

RARE CHANCE—HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, and good will of the store, No, 270 Greenwich-st., for sale at a great bargain. Inquire on the premises, of C. L. MARTIN, No. 127 8th-av., or of D. O. ARCHER, No. 330 Washington-st.

$2,000 WANTED—FOR THREE YEARS. INterest paid semi-annually; ample and undoubted security. Apply to or address H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

$500 CASH AND $5,000 REAL ESTATE—Wanted to exchange for Boots and Shoes or for Dry Goods. Address N. P., *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Filters, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, }
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., No. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,

Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.

GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD }
CO., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR }
STONE-DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

By order, ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute No. 264 Madison-street, on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be presented and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be opened at 7½ o'clock and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, December, 1857. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JOHN S. HUNT. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., }
Dec. 21, 1857. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office, No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election.

By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRving Building and Mutual Loan Association are requested to meet at the office of the Secretary, No. 188 Mercer-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate Trustees in anticipation of the annual election in February next.

THOMAS WYATT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858, every third car from Peck-slip will go through to Yorkville and Harlem direct. These cars will be designated by sign boards marked "Yorkville and Harlem direct."

All cars leaving Harlem will go through to Peck-slip without change at 42d-st.

The Company feel assured that the above arrangement will be duly appreciated by the public.

O. S. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 48 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PENSACOLA CITY COMPANY, NO. 56 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1858.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of renewing the articles of association, appointing Trustees, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the Trustees.

N. THURSTON, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857.—The annual election for directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

A. WILEY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin............$130 | Second Cabin............$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

The steamer ARAGO will receive Breadstuffs on freight at sailing vessel rates, until Thursday, the 7th.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin..$60 | Third Class....$30

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Jan. 24.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 24.
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES. No. 93 Fulton-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW [illegible] very fine, for machinery and burning [illegible] [illegible] C. [illegible] & CO., [illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9¼ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¾ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11¾ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¼ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH. Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN AND RICHARD A. DE FOREST, plaintiffs, against DAVID THOMAS and EDWARD DOLSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sums as follows, viz.: One thousand dollars, with interest from the seventeenth day of February, 1857; eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-three cents, with interest from the sixth day of October, 1857; and eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-three cents, with interest from the ninth day of October, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York Oct. —, 1857. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the second day of December, 1857.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,

d19-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—LOWELL HOLBROOK against PEDER SATHER and EDWARD W. CHURCH.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the city of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand dollars, with interest from the 29th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, this day—New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,

d5-law10wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC F. TYSEN against PEDER SATHER and EDWARD W. CHURCH.—Summons for a money demand on contract:—(Com. not served.)—To the abovenamed defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest from the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York Dec. 3, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this day. New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

d5law10wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 53 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.

JOHN R. MARSH, } Executors.
STEWART E. CLARK, }

s19-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.

o24-law6mS* GEORGE B. OVER, } Executors.
LEVI HART, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHREIBER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of DIEDRICH STRUSE, No. 194 Second-street, near Grand, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 10, 1857. d12-law6mS*

DIEDRICH STRUSE, } Executors.
CATHERINE E. SCHREIBER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FARIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William E. Brinckerhoff, No. 108 Avenue C, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of June next. Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.

d12-law6m*S ALEXANDER FARIS, Administrator.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS. ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE.

[illegible] CHAMBER FURNITURE.—[illegible] of enameled, solid oak and [illegible] chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of [illegible] styles of Bedroom Furniture [illegible] at [illegible] F. FARRING[illegible] [illegible] opposite Wooster [illegible] New-York

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an antiseptic, a mild cathartic and a tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the seals of the Patent Office of England, the seals of Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each seal. Triesmar No. 1 is the remedy for debility, premature decay, &c.; its invigorating powers are astonishing even in the decline of life; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state. Triesmar No. 2 entirely eradicates all those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesmar No. 3 is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which the English physicians treat with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. Sold by Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesmar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—From the earliest ages stimulants have been resorted to as a means of reviving the energies of Nature. Of this fact, both sacred and profane history assure us. But the great difficulty has been to find an exhilarant which would produce the desired effect *continuously*, and entail no subsequent depression. This grand desideratum, sought for by every physician from the time of Galen to the present day, *is accomplished at last!* The LUCINA CORDIAL restores and permanently invigorates the broken-down system; nay, more, it replaces natural weakness with energy and strength. The desponding it revives the feeble it endows with vigor; and the cheerfulness and strength which it restores or creates, it also preserves. To the sickly wife it imparts that degree of vital force necessary to the crowning joy and great object of matrimony. To the debilitated husband it gives the nervous and muscular energy which characterizes manhood. In all cases of nervous diseases, low spirits, indigestion, liver complaint, indisposition to mental exertion, lassitude, emaciation, impotence, &c.—in fact, in all complaints, acute and chronic, which depress and weigh down the mind and body, it is an absolute, infallible specific. Ladies of delicate constitution, subject to those derangements peculiar to the feeble of their sex, will obtain immediate relief from its use.

Persons wishing the Lucina Cordial, by sending a remittance to Dr. MAGNIN, No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York, or to E. FLINT, druggist, corner of 9th-av., and 28th-st., can have it safely packed and sent to any part of the world. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 pages, profusely illustrated. $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8.

PAYMENT AFTER THE CURE.—DR. JOSEPH'S treatment and entire cure of all sorts of diseases, especially those given up by other doctors. Address or apply to Doctor JOSEPH GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—The sure cure for certain diseases. Afflicted, come, send, or write to Dr. WARD. All hitherto disappointed, come to Dr. WARD. Cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail. Office No. 289 Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease; all others drive it into the blood. $1 per vial.

DR. RALPH.—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured, without painful operations, restrictions, or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.

The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.

(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c.

Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE, FROM THE WATERS' catalogue, a few days longer. Pianos and Melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand Pianos at very great bargains. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments, at the Piano and Melodeon Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF best quality selling at the lowest rates. Hallett, Davis & Co.'s pianos very low. Good second-hand pianos at about half price. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,

Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 203 and 562 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

NEW-YORK CITY.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—The large falling off in freights caused by the revulsion of the few months past, and the diminished passenger travel since the setting in of Winter, have induced the withdrawal of many ocean steamers until Spring, or until a revival of business.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived here from Havre on the 28th of November, and was then hauled off for the Winter. The reason given is that the great cost of running her does not justify keeping her on the line during the Winter. She will probably resume her trips in March.

The *Ariel* is due here from Havre on the 12th inst., and sails again on the 23d.

The *North Star* sails on the 20th of February.

These are all the steamers now on this line.

The *Adriatic* has been hauled off until April, for the reason that she does not pay expenses; besides, the *Baltic* and *Atlantic* can make all the necessary trips during the Winter. The disbursements of the *Adriatic* for each trip are estimated at about $50,000, and notwithstanding the receipt of $19,250 for the round trip, for carrying the mail, it is estimated she must have sunk $10,000 in her late trip to and from Liverpool.

The *Persia*, of the Cunard line, which left on Saturday, has probably made her last trip for the Winter.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company have three steamers running, viz.: the *New-York*, which sails for Glasgow on the 16th of January; the *Edinburg*, which leaves Glasgow on the 16th inst., and the *Glasgow*, which leaves the same port on the 30th inst. The agents of the line state that there is a large falling off in freights as well as in passengers.

The European and American Steam-shipping Company, to Southampton and Bremen, of which C. H. SANDS is agent, have no steamers at present on their line. The *Jason*, *Argo*, *Queen of the South*, and *Indiana*, have all been taken off to carry troops to India. In the Spring they will be put on again. The *Washington* and *Hermann* have long been hauled up here, and are understood to be for sale.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's steamers the *City of Baltimore*, *City of Washington* and *City of Manchester* were laid up at the first of Winter, and the *Kangaroo* is now the only steamer of this line in service. She is advertised to leave New-York on the 4th of February.

The Hamburg and American Packet Company, KUNHARDT & Co's. line, are all laid up until the 1st of March, after which they will resume their regular trips on the 1st and 15th of each month. Their steamers are the *Hammonia* and *Borussia*, to which two new steamers, the *Austria* and *Saxonia*, will be added in the Spring. The *Austria* has gone to India with troops, and the *Saxonia* is laid up in England.

The Havre line continue their two steamers—the *Fulton* and *Arago*, and the latter leaves for Havre to-day.

MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH.—The annual meeting of the Church and Parish of the Plymouth Congregation, Brooklyn, was held Thursday evening, Mr. BOWEN presiding, and J. T. HOWARD being Secretary. Among other business, the question was discussed of enlarged accommodation for the Sabbath congregations. One proposition was to build wings to the church, one on each side—to set back the pulpit some 15 feet, and so give to the interior a cruciform shape; another was to build a larger church somewhere in Brooklyn, which should accommodate that city as the Academy of Music does to New-York—for musical and lecturing purposes, yet furnishing all church accommodations for Sundays. A Committee of three was appointed to confer with the Trustees, with power to call a meeting and report their conclusions. A proposal to increase Mr. BEECHER'S salary from $5,000 to $7,000 was not formally considered; such proposition being only in order at a meeting specially called and published for the purpose.

A SPLENDID DISPLAY.—There was a beautiful exhibition of the Aurora last evening. It was not, as is most usual, a bow of light resting at its extremities on the horizon, and shooting up constantly varying pillars of white light, but the segment of a luminous circle, the perpendicular passing through whose highest point was far to the east of the North Star. Outside this segment the sky was much of the time of a deep red—almost the color of blood—fading at the upper edge into the blue, but nearer the horizon flanked by banks of yellow cloud-like haze, through which, however, the stars shone almost as brilliantly as ever. In Brooklyn the fire-bells rang when the phenomenon first appeared;—people who could not command a full view of it wondered to the end why they did not continue ringing.

AMERICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The American General Committee for 1858 convened last evening at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street, and organized by the choice of the following officers:

President—N. C. REYNOLDS.
Vice-Presidents—Frederick C. Wagner, Gilbert C. Dean.
Recording Secretary—N. S. Husted.
Corresponding Secretary—E. Meredith.
Treasurer—James Craft.

Two sets of delegates appeared from the Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

MEDICAL.—In our list of the new Trustees of the Academy of Medicine, we erroneously printed DR. S. P. WHITE for DR. JAS. ANDERSON.

DR. F. U. JOHNSTON died on Thursday morning. The Fellows of the Academy of Medicine meet at the small Chapel of the University to-day, at 2½ P. M., in attendance upon his funeral.

☞ The complaint against MYRON PLATT, arrested some days ago, on a charge of false pretences, has been dismissed. Mr. PLATT appeared voluntarily, and has been honorably discharged.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE AT A STATION-HOUSE.—At an early hour Wednesday evening a woman giving her name as ELIZABETH MORAND applied for lodging at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. A little after 4 o'clock in the morning she was taken with vomiting and died. She is supposed to have taken arsenic for the purpose of self-destruction. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—A man, giving his name as Gilhooly, was arrested Thursday, charged with stealing $56 in gold coin from the residence of Mrs. Buhlmier, No 510 Canal-street. The prisoner concealed himself in the house, and was caught in the act of leaving with his plunder. Justice CONNOLLY locked him up for trial.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 232 East Third-street, on the body of ELLEN O'BRIEN, 3 years of age, who died from burns caused by her clothes taking fire from the stove. The evidence showed that the mother locked the child up in a room where there was a fire, and for this, the Jury, in their verdict, censured the mother.

The Case of Wogan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—JAN. 8.

Before Honorable Recorder Barnard.

At the opening of Court this morning, Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, addressing the Court, said that he had learned from the morning papers, which were generally reliable, that a man named Michael Wogan, Jr., who had been recently convicted in that Court for arson in the fourth degree, and in whose favor, owing to representations of good character which had been made to the Court, judgment was suspended, had last night committed a most serious crime, involving the life of one, if not of two men. He (Mr. Sedgwick) therefore applied to the Court for a Bench warrant, without bail, for the immediate arrest of Wogan, in order that they might inquire whether he had violated any of the conditions under which judgment was suspended.

The Recorder immediately ordered the warrant to be drawn, and Wogan, who was in custody of the Police of the Fourth Ward, is accordingly detained on the aforesaid charge of arson, as well as on the graver offence of homicide.

CASE OF PARMELEE.

Mr. Clinton then applied to the Court on behalf of Geo. E. Parmelee, the Warren-street merchant, indicted for grand larceny and held to bail in the sum of $2,500. The late District-Attorney, he said, had been erroneously informed that Parmelee had gone to Europe, and had procured a forfeiture of the bail. Mr. Parmelee had never left the State, and as soon as he heard of the forfeiture he surrendered himself, and was now in Court. He (Mr. Clinton) therefore requested that the forfeiture might be set aside, and the bail restored.

The Recorder replied that he had no power to grant the motion. It must be made in the Court of Common Pleas, and he advised counsel to make the application there at once.

Mr. Sedgwick remarked that, inasmuch as Mr. Parmelee was now in Court, and the bail was [illegible], he must move for his recommitment. [illegible] then called upon Parmelee to surrender himself, which he instantly did. He was temporarily recommitted till the result of the application to the Court of Common Pleas should be known.

Emma Hill pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Susan E. Hall pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Robert White, a negro, was tried on a charge of burglary in the third degree. He broke into the store of John Pyatt, No. 301 Washington-street, on Dec. 30, and stole sundry articles. The evidence was conclusive and the jury convicted him. He was sentenced to four years and nine months in the State Prison.

Yesterday was the first occasion of Recorder BARNARD'S appearance on the bench as a Judge. He has hitherto been a spectator, merely, of the proceedings of this Court.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

FOR SMALL-POX, APPLY J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—It will allay itching, subdue inflammation, prevent scarring, and also the spread of the disease. Fifty cents a bottle—at No. 16 State-street, and Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HA! HA! HA!
THE HASH EATER.
HAW! HAW! HAW!
THE HASH EATER.
HE! HE! HE!
THE HASH EATER.

For full particulars, read the side-splitting Extravaganza of the HASH EATER, or the APOCALYPSE OF SAUSAGE, in the NEW-YORK MERCURY. Ha! Ha! Ha! Only Four Cents.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Phrenological examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, with advice as to self-culture and choice of pursuits, given daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night an attractive entertainment is to be given at this flourishing theatre, consisting of the new drama of the "Pioneer Patriot," the great pantomime of "Boreas," and the new drama of the "Results of Crime." The eminent comedian, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, is shortly to appear in his new drama of "Linda, the Cigar Girl of New-York."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

THE LIQUOR TRIALS.—In the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge CULVER and Supervisors SMITH and STUDWELL, the following parties have been convicted the present week

FOR SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY:

John Langstaff,
James McMahon,
Valentine Roth,
George Husner,
John Fortsch,
Gotlieb Keisler,
Henry Russell,
John Bracken,
John Horan,
Henry Harney.

FOR SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE:

Robert Thomas,
Frederick McGrath,
Charles Sween,
Henry Golding,
Peter McMahon,
George Shears,
Frederick Heilbury,
John Castendrake.

The following liquor dealers were acquitted:

Michael Smith, Elisha L. Tucker, Wm. C. Peters, John C. Kastner.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—Store No. 286 Fulton-street, kept by WM COAKER as a dry goods store, was damaged by fire Thursday evening, to the extent of $500. Insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a boy employed about the store, who threw a burning paper upon the floor.

The house of JOHN FRENCH, corner of Fulton and Clinton avenues, was damaged by fire to the extent of $50, at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a wood shed in the rear of No. 85 Devoe street, was destroyed by fire.

THE NEGROES OF LONG ISLAND.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "One of the marked features of Long Island is the number of colored people residing there. When the law of 1822 abolished Slavery in the State of New-York, much cheap land was found on the island, and as this was offered at a very small rate, the colored people took the benefit of the sale to purchase homesteads for themselves. Thus in Jamaica, Flatbush, Brooklyn, and all around in those localities, negroes abound. Indeed, some slaves are still to be found on the island. The law that freed the slaves did not allow the old and the decrepid to be turned from the door of the old homestead to seek charity of an inhospitable world; but express provision was made to have all over a certain age supported by the estate of the master, and one or two old slaves still live and are so supported: for they are old and tough, and, like the Arab, will dry up and blow away. But the lads and children of these blacks have little care taken of them; they have no school provided for them, and they are not allowed to attend the public school. But what the hand of the public refuses to do for them, the warm heart of woman's kindness has done. In the town of Flatbush, about 14 miles from Brooklyn, is the princely residence of MRS. VANDERBILT, the wife of Judge V., the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Here, on each Sabbath, the neglected blacks are gathered together in the rooms of Mrs. V., and instructed in reading, spelling, and the Word of God; and these neglected children come from three and four miles around, and the group is made happy in the kindness and affection of the esteemed lady."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 8.

$2,000 N. Y. St. 5s '58..	99	100 N.Y.C.R.R...at 60d	77
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	82	280 do.	77⅛
4,000 N. C. State 6s....	91	20 do.	77⅜
91,000 Mo. State 6s.....	79	100 do.........s30	77½
10,000 do.........b60	79¼	100 do.........s30	77⅛
10,000 do.........b30	79⅛	100 do.	77⅜
500 Cal. State 7s, '75..	66½	50 do.	77
1,000 Virginia 6s......	91	300 do.	77¼
5,000 do.........s10	91	50 do.........s30	77
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s	89	150 do.........s3	77½
5,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s.	83	50 do.........s10	77
1,000 N.Y.Cen.R. S.bs.	76¼	250 Erie Railroad.....c	20⅜
5,000 N.Y.Cn.B.'76 b60	93½	500 do.........s10	20¼
4,000 Erie R. Cn.Bs.'71	36½	200 do.	20⅛
2,000 Hud.Riv.R.1st m.	97	200 do.........s30	19⅞
10,000 Har.R. 2d mt.b60	60	392 do.	20
10,000 Mich.Cn.R.8 ₱ ct.		20 Hudson River R. R.	19½
1st mt.S.F.C.bs.b5	85	45 Nor. & Wor. R. R..	8
3,000 do.	83	200 Reading R.R....b30	58
16,500 M. Cen. R.R. bs..	86	200 do.........b60	58
5,000 do.........s30	85¾	20 do.	58
2,000 Ill. Fd. bs.w't.p.	80½	100 do.........s30	57½
3,000 do.	80	100 do.........s15	57½
2,000 T. H. & Al. 2d m.	38½	12 Mich. Cen. R. R.	51
8,000 LaC. &Mil.l.g.bs.	41¼	100 M. S.& N. In.R.Rs30	20
2,000 Gal.& C. 2dm.bs.	78	135 do.	20⅛
36 Mer. Bk. scrip..	105	100 do.........b10	20⅛
19 Bank of America...	102¼	100 do.........s10	20⅜
25 Am. Ex. Bank.....	100	100 do.........b60	20⅞
10 Hanover Bank......	78	10 N. H. & Hart'd R.R.	115
45 Commonw'h Bank..	88	36 Ill. Central R R...	90
20 Bk. State of N. Y...	95	27 Cleve.Col.&Cin.R R.	95
5 Bank of New York.	102½	50 Panama R. R...b30	90¾
10 Nassau Bank.......	82	100 Cleve.& Tol.R.R.s10	43
15 Metropolitan Bk....	100	150 do.........b60	43½
96 Del.&Hud. C. Co ..	110¼	20 Galena & Chi.R.R..	74
200 do.	110½	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	72½
170 Penn. Coal Co	71	50 do.........b60	72⅞
50 do.	70½	111 do.	72
50 do.........b60	72	50 do.........b30	72¼
50 do.........b60	71¾	50 do.........b30	72
32 Cum. Coal Co....	11½	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R...	31
45 do.	11⅜	15 do.	31¼
33 do.	11½	100 La C. & Mil. R. R...	12
110 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	73½	10 do.	12¼
10 do.	73¼	200 do.........b60	12⅛
20 do.	73	160 do.........b30	12⅜
418 Harlem R.R.	6¼	145 do.	12⅛
100 do.........s3	6⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Virginia 6s......	91	100 N. Y. Cen. R.R..s10	77
1,000 Cal. State 7s. '70.	66	50 do.........s10	77⅛
12,000 Missouri St. 6s...	79½	100 do.........s30	77
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s '73..	109¾	100 do.........b30	77¼
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s	89	100 do.........b60	77½
7,000 L.C.& M.L.G.Bs.	39¾	30 Erie R. R	19¾
2,000 T.H & Alton 2dM	39	50 do.	19⅞
6,000 Gal.& Chi.2dMBs	78	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	52
2,000 Har. R. R. 1st M.	71	100 Clev. & Tol.R.R.	43½
6,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	83	150 do.	43¼
2,000 Har. R. R. 2d Mt.	59½	255 Chic.&Rk.I.R.R.	72
4,000 do.	60	50 do.........s30	71¾
1,000 Mich.C. R. R. 8 ₱		10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	31¼
ct. 1st M.S.F.C.Bs	83¼	10 do.	31½
10 Commonwealth B'k	90	250 La C. & Mil. R. R.	12¼
75 Pacific M.Steam.Co.	73	300 do.........b60	12½
20 Panama R. R.....	90½	20 Harlem R. R. Pref..	12
58 Gal. & Chic. R.R...	73½		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. added	81¾
$1,000 U. S. Coupon 6s 1868	Int. add.	112
$3,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added	78
$5,000 New-York and Harlem 2d M.	Int. added	55
$1,000 Watertown City 8 ₱ cent. bds.	Int. added	35
$1,000 Watertown City 8 ₱ cent. bds.	Int. added	34½
$10,000 Watertown & Madison R. 8s.	Int. added	11
$1,000 Memphis City	Int. added	69¾
$5,000 Iowa Co. (Wis.) 8 ₱ cent. bds.	Int. added	31
$2,000 Missouri 8s	Int. added	79
$12,000 Lee Co., (Iowa) 8 ₱ cent. bds.	Int. added	62
$5,000 T. H. & Alt. R. 1st M. bds.	Int. add.	52⅞@53
$1,000 Watertown City 8s	Int. added	41
$1,000 Sacramento City 10s	Int. added	53½
$2,000 Virginia 6s	Flat	90¼
15 shares Atlantic Bank		65
10 shares Bank of New-York		101½
5 shares Shoe and Leather Bank		99½
10 shares Commonwealth Bank		89½
5 shares Artisans' Bank		75
15 shares Artisans' Bank		74
12 shares Continental Bank		97
10 shares American Exchange Bank		99⅞
5 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co		149
5 shares Continental Bank		97
12 shares Sixth-av. Railroad		100¼
100 shares Fox and Wisconsin Improv. Co		23
6 shares Chatham Bank		53¼

FRIDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

In discussing the causes, consequences and resulting settlements of the late crisis, we, on this side the Atlantic, have fewer reproaches for the American merchants and strictly American bankers, than the London Press has recently visited upon the merchants and manufacturers and joint-stock bankers of Great Britain. The progress of liquidation of the mercantile debt of this country is not only remarkable for its rapidity and substantial evidences of soundness, but it develops nothing to justify the catastrophe in October or the subsequent prevailing opinion, even up to the middle or 20th of November, that great losses were to ensue to all parties concerned. That opinion was that the loans of our banks here and the merchant claims of the bankers and manufacturers abroad were not worth 75 cents on the dollar, and our City bank shares fell, in the market, accordingly. But subsequent events and investigation show that the abuses of mercantile credit, so far as the trade with the United States is concerned, are almost wholly confined to the other side of the Atlantic. They go far to prove that *ninety-five per cent.* of the strict business debt of this country, where the goods have been sold and actually entered into consumption, will be paid to the European creditors. We speak on this point not at random, but from the thorough and very recent examination of the mercantile loans of the large banks of this City, which so far from threatening an ultimate loss of twenty-five ₱ cent, fairly and reasonably promise, $97,500,000 in cash for the $101,917,000 outstanding the week of suspension in October. Ten of the leading Banks, holding over forty millions of this indebtedness, estimate that a million of dollars, or 2½ ₱ cent. will cover their ultimate losses. By doubling this estimate for the general line of discounts we arrive at a result short of five millions, and short of the surplus or undivided profits which the banks of this City reported to the Department at Albany at the close of September. The shares of the banks have rapidly recovered to par, accordingly.

The foreign debt of the country for goods sold will not materially differ from this gratifying result. The three eminent houses in England, whose safety two months ago, was supposed by many to be in peril by reason of threatened losses in the United States, have had remitted to them three-fourths of the whole mercantile indebtedness of this country, for which they were under confirmed credits, since the suspension in October, and the remainder matured or to mature, principally for purchases in India, China, South America—will, as certainly, be provided for. We speak on this point, also, substantially by the card. The fact that one of the houses in question asked of the Bank of England, at the height of the crisis, the present and prospective assistance of $4,000,000, and has since—in consequence of their improved receipts from their American correspondents—availed of only $1,500,000, without the expectation of encroaching further upon the good offices of the Bank, will sufficiently bear out the general authority from which we speak.

For the debt charged, but without proper license, to the United States, in the general account with Europe, for the Goods in Bond and in private warehouse at the time of the panic, most of them then and still in European ownership, we cannot speak so confidently; nor does the responsibility for losses growing out of the sale and depreciation of these immense fresh stocks overtaken by the money pressure at the close of August—on the very eve of our usual Fall trade—devolve wholly upon this side. We have only to add that when they actually enter into the consumption of the country, they will be as closely accounted for at a price as the previous purchases by our American merchants. The total amount of these goods in first hands on the 1st September, in this port alone, was about $65,000,000, of which $35,000,000 was in bond.

Nor do we feel called upon to apologize for the abuses of English credits in this country, through the seductive facilities of bill-drawing. The operations in this way by a number of the banking-houses were for outsiders, or in part account for parties on the other side. The office was wholly one on *credit*, not *capital*. The means thus created were raised here, the credits covered from here by the same *kite-flying* process at the end of every sixty days, and though employed here, the object was generally foreign to legitimate trade, and not unfrequently to its direct injury. The manufacturers of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and the great iron men of Great Britain, together with the Western Bank of Scotland, are responsible for part of the evils growing out of this system, and for the rest the English merchant bankers must divide the blame with their branches or correspondents on this side. Without meaning to fix the blame, we desire merely to separate it from the regular mercantile trade of the United States. That part of these wild credits have been thrown back upon England and Scotland, by reason of the sudden arrest of the system, and must there take the form of a fixed investment, of doubtful solvency, we do not pretend to conceal. But the fault belongs to other parties than the legitimate American merchant. Let it be divided between the two parties more directly concerned. The lesson taught by the operation it is to be hoped will be productive of good hereafter. The remedy which it suggests is, the more cautious employment of bankers' credits, at long date, where short sight bills, or gold itself, if need be, would more infallibly point the true state of the ordinary exchange with Europe, besides removing temptation to the abuse of mere credit, and lessening competition in the negotiation of merchant bills drawn against actual shipments of produce.

The reference at the outset of these remarks to the rapid liquidation of our foreign debt derives additional force from the circumstance that while New-York and Boston have sent forward $16,200,000 in gold, in six weeks, and the Southern ports, $26,050,000 in cotton, since the panic, five of the seaboard cities have accumulated a Gold reserve in bank of $50,000,000, where the amount in reserve at the turn of the crisis was only sixteen millions.

The quiet ease in Money, and the firmness and activity on the Stock Exchange, noticed for several days past, were again the features of the Street to-day. The dealings at the Board of Brokers are extremely spirited, and the advance continues in State Stocks, and holds good on most of the Share list. As rapidly as one set of buyers realize on the speculative railways, another appears to come in and take their place, so that the reactions against the market amount to very little in the course of each day. The whole list left off firm this afternoon, with one or two exceptions. Missouri 6s advanced on large sales, at 79@79¼ ₱ cent. to 80 ₱ cent at the close bid, buyers 60 days, offered at the price cash. Tennessees 82; New-York Central Shares 77¼; Erie 20⅜; Toledo 43½; and Reading 58 ₱ cent.

The business done in bills (bankers') for the steamer *Arago* to-morrow was chiefly at 109¼@109½ on London at 60 days; 111 ₱ cent. at 3 days sight; and 5.27½@5.20 on Paris. The Specie remittance promises, about $600,000. The Domestic Exchanges are without variation to-day. Demand loans are offered by some of the Bankers as cheap as 6 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $82,543; paid $85,088, and held at the close $2,975,676.

The Mercantile Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of five ₱ cent., payable Jan. 15. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company a half-yearly dividend of five ₱ cent., payable at the People's Bank.

It will be seen from an advertised notice in another place, that the Domestic Exchange firm of THOMPSON, MORSE & Co., No. 2 Wall-street, has been changed to the style of THOMPSON BROTHERS, by the retirement of the Messrs. MORSE.

The comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York will show the movement for the first week of the past three years:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port...	$3,727,472	$2,391,009	$501,439
Thrown on market....	3,024,251	2,221,290	436,810

The summary for the week is as follows:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	58	$17,810	33	$16,461	141	$62,342
Man. of Cotton	119	22,830	307	79,859	207	42,276
Man. of Silk...	347	130,103	106	125,674	94	56,202
Man. of Flax...	63	18, 67	53	28,891	219	41,289
Miscellaneous..	138	26,271	156	43,373	149	19,520
Total.......	725	$215,181	655	$286,258	810	$221,629
		286,258				215,181
Total Entered..		$501,439	Total Marketed..			$436,810

The State Finances.

Extracts from the Comptroller's Annual Report.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1856.	$808,865 70	
Amount received into the treasury on account of the several funds, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1857, (see statement A,)	3,195,342 83	
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid 30th September, 1857	461 47—	4,004,690 00
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury on account of the several funds, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1857, (see statement B,)	$3,549,791 49	
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid 30th September, 1856	2,287 97—	3,552,079 46
Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1857		$452,610 54

Estimated Revenue applicable to the ordinary expenses of Government for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st October, 1857:

State tax, including one mill tax, for the enlargement and completion of the canals, after deducting the amount credited to county treasurers for non-resident taxes and for fees	$3,050,000 00
Auction duty	110,000 00
Salt duty	60,000 00
Arrears and interest of non-resident taxes	40,000 00
Peddlers' licenses	1,000 00
Fees of the Secretary's Office	2,000 00
Fees of the Comptroller's Office	2,000 00
Fees of the Clerk's Office of the Court of Appeals	500 00
Tolls of the Cayuga Lake Inlet	200 00
Sales of the Colonial History	1,000 00
Interest on Treasury Deposits	15,000 00
State Prison earnings	170,000 00
Amount due from the several Railroad Companies for expenses of the Board of Commissioners, advanced from the Treasury	12,543 09
Balances due from county treasurers on account of State tax, on the 30th September, 1857, after deducting the estimated amount which will remain unpaid on the 30th September, 1858	100,000 00
Total	$3,564,243 09
Estimated expenses of Government for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1857	$3,701,417 17
Add deficiency of revenue on Dec. 30, 1857	84,702 59
Total	$3,786,119 76

VALUATIONS OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE FOR 1857.

The aggregate amount of valuations of real and personal estate is, viz.:

Real, (assessed,)	$1,111,551,629 00
Personal, (assessed,)	319,897,155 00
Corrected aggregate valuations	$1,433,309,713 00
The amount of 2⅝ mill tax, viz.: 1⅝ mill for support of Government, and one mill for the enlargement and completion of the canals, is	$3,224,946 68
The amount of ¾ mill school tax, is	1,074,982 20
The amount of town tax is	2,257,702 15
The amount of county tax is	8,608,678 59
Total taxation	$15,166,309 62

The rate of tax on $1 valuation, is 10 7-10 mills.

The increase of the aggregate valuations of real and personal estate, over the year 1856, is $2,975,017; the increase of aggregate taxation is $2,423,129 89; and the increase of tax on $1 valuation is 1 8-10 mills.

It appears that in six counties the rate of tax on $1 valuation exceeds 10 mills, viz.:

Albany	11.5	New-York	15.4
Hamilton	23.7	Schenectady	12.5
Kings	17.3	Warren	10.3

And the average rate in these counties being 15 5-10 mills, while in all the remaining counties the average rate is 6 2-10 mills.

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

This Fund consists of the following items, viz:

Loans on mort. in the several Counties		$3,580,494 22
State Stock, 5 ₱ cent., issued for deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure	$142,500 00	
6 ₱ cent. Canal Loan, redeemable July 1, 1860	1,100 00—	143,600 00
Comptroller's Bonds, 6 ₱ cent., payable on demand		184,739 44
Money in the Treasury		105,687 05
Total		$4,014,520 71

INSURANCE.

The reports from the several insurance companies of this State made to the Comptroller on the first day of January last, exhibit, with few exceptions, a favorable condition of their affairs, and indicate that this important branch of business is in a prosperous condition.

Previous to the insurance law of 1853, mutual insurance companies were organized in almost every county of the State, and most of them became insolvent after a brief career, causing much litigation and loss. Of the small number not already closed up, or in process of liquidation, nearly all are doing, it is believed, a safe and legitimate business.

Since the last annual report of the Comptroller was communicated to the Legislature, several mutual companies have taken steps preliminary to closing up their affairs, and the Susquehanna Fire Insurance Company, with a joint-stock capital of $50,000, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. This Company was organized at Cooperstown, Otsego County, but by an act of the Legislature in 1855, permission was granted for its removal to the city of Albany. Receiving information indicating that the affairs of the Company were in an insolvent condition, an agent was appointed to make an examination relative thereto, but the agent after making diligent search, was unable to find the officers of the Company, and upon application to the Court a receiver was appointed to close up its affairs.

The last annual reports from stock fire insurance companies show that there is invested as capital of such companies in this State the sum of $14,706,000, and of surplus $4,591,987. Total capital and surplus $19,297,987. Cash premiums received during the year $5,723,105. Gross income $6,940,872. Losses paid $2,574,268. Gross expenditures in 1856, including losses and dividends, $5,478,140. The amount of property in this State insured by these companies was $480,427,596. Amount insured by same companies in other States was $80,720,809. Total amount of property insured $561,148,405. The dividends paid by the stock companies of this State during the year, exclusive of those organized in 1856, amount to the sum of $2,407,702, being 17 63-100 per cent. on the aggregate capital. The amount of capital and surplus of State mutual insurance companies is $5,563,274. Amount of cash premiums received during the year, $206,821. Losses paid $190,032. Amount of risks $91,404,931.

The reports of companies chartered by other States and foreign governments, transacting business in this State, show that there has been received by them in cash premiums during the year, in this State, $1,177,507, and that there was paid for losses $655,493. There was insured by these companies in this State, $90,971,292.

As compared with the aggregates obtained from the returns of 1855, these figures show a small increase in the business of insurance.

Under the present laws our insurance companies occupy a high position, and in the opinion of the Comptroller no radical change in the system is desirable.

The following is a correct list of the new Fire Insurance Companies organized during the year 1857, with the amount of capital, location and date of organization:

American Fire Ins. Co., New-York, April 21, '57	$200,000
Brevoort Fire Ins. Co., New-York, Feb. 4, 1857	150,000
Columbia Ins. Co., (marine) New-York, Aug. 8,'57	150,000
Goodhue Fire Ins. Co., New-York, June 29, 1857	200,000
Gallatin Fire Ins. Co., New-York, Aug. 11, 1857	150,000
Gebhard Fire Ins. Co., New-York, Aug. 6 1857	200,000
Humbolt Fire Ins. Co., New-York, April 24, 1857	200,000
Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co. Brooklyn, May 5, 1857	150,000
Montauk Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, May 19, 1857	150,000
Resolute Fire Ins. Co., New-York, July 10, 1857	200,000

List of Life Insurance Companies of this State, and the amount of securities deposited by them respectively with the Comptroller, as required by chap. 95, Laws of 1851, and 463 and 551 of the Laws of 1853:

Howard Life Insurance Co., New-York	$100,000
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., New-York	103,000
Manhattan Life Insurance Co., New-York	101,700
Mutual Life Insurance Co., New-York	100,000
New-York Life Insurance Co., New-York	108,900
New-York Life Ins. and Trust Co., N. Y.	100,000
United States Life Insurance Co., New-York	100,000
Total	$713,600

List of Life Insurance Companies of other States and Foreign Governments with the amount of securities deposited with the Comptroller, by each Company, as required by chapter 95, Laws of 1851, and 463 and 551, Laws of 1853:

Albion Life Insurance Company, London, England	$100,000
British Commercial Life Insurance Company, London, England	100,000
Colonial Life Assurance Company, Edinburgh, Scotland	100,000
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.	100,000
National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London, England	100,000
New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.	100,000

List of Life Insurance Companies of other States which have severally deposited the amount of securities with the Treasurer or chief financial officer of respective States, in pursuance of chapters 463 and 551, Laws of 1853:

American Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-Haven, Ct.	$100,000
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Ct.	100,500
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass.	100,000

The Howard Life Insurance Company of New-York, has taken the preliminary steps to close up its business, and the officers of the company represent that amicable arrangements have been perfected with nearly all the policy-holders of the Company, and that the policies have been surrendered and canceled. In consequence of this arrangement the officers of the Company desired to withdraw a portion of the securities deposited with the Comptroller: but there being no law authorizing the surrender of the securities, or any portion thereof, so long as a policy is outstanding, the request could not be complied with. The parties interested applied to the last Legislature for a general law to authorize the delivery of securities in the hands of the Comptroller, deposited by Life Insurance companies, retaining a sum equal to twenty per cent. more than the entire amount of liability on uncanceled policies, but for some cause the bill reported failed to become a law. Justice to the stockholders of companies closing business would seem to require the enactment of a law similar to the one proposed at the last session of the Legislature.

By a provision in our laws, relative to Life insurance Companies, any company incorporated by any other State in the Union, may deposit the requisite amount of security with the Auditor, Comptroller, or chief financial officer of such State, and file in this office a certificate from such officer to that effect, and thus become entitled to transact business in this State.

Under this provision of law the Hartford Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, commenced doing business in this State on the first day of January, 1854, and continued the same until May last, when a notice was received at this department from the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, stating that said company had discontinued its agencies in the State of New-York, and complied with the laws of the State of Connecticut relative thereto, and had withdrawn from his office the securities deposited for the benefit of policy holders. Since the receipt of this notice several instances have come to the knowledge of the Comptroller of policies issued by that company to citizens of this State, in which the parties interested claim that there has been a want of good faith on the part of the company.

The certificate of the Treasurer of that State, upon which the Company was admitted to transact business in this State, and which remains on file in this office, recites that "the Hartford Life Insurance Company, a corporation incorporated by and organized under the laws of this State, have deposited with me as Treasurer of said State, to be held by me or my successor in office, in trust and on deposit for the benefit of *all* the policy holders of said company, the following securities, amounting to the sum of $100,000, as per statement annexed."

The Comptroller was not furnished with a copy of the law by virtue of which authority was given to the Treasurer to surrender the special deposit in his hands, leaving policy-holders in this State unprotected; but upon investigation it was found that the Legislature of Connecticut, in 1855, passed a law which enables any Life Insurance Company of that State to withdraw its securities from the keeping of the Treasurer, on giving that officer notice that the *agencies established in other States have been discontinued.*

There is good reason to fear that this law may operate injuriously upon our citizens, and it may be deemed advisable to amend the laws of this State respecting the deposit of securities for the protection of persons holding policies issued by Life Insurance Companies chartered under the laws of other States.

FEES RETAINED BY THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR COLLECTING STATE TAX.

Mention was made in the last annual report of the Comptroller of the fact that the City of New-York had retained for each year since 1844, five per cent. on the amount of the State tax for fees of collection, amounting to $155,974 28, which sum, it is claimed, has been withheld from the State Treasury improperly, and without any authority of law.

The act entitled an act for the collection of taxes in the City of New-York, chapter 230, Laws of 1843, and under which the taxes in that City have been since that time collected, abolished the office of collectors of taxes, to take effect upon the 1st day of April, 1844, and established an office for the collection of taxes, to be conducted by a receiver of taxes. No provision whatever for fees for collecting the State tax is made in the act referred to. By the act, chapter 180, Laws of 1845, the former law providing for the compensation of collectors of taxes was so amended as to make it the duty of collectors in all the counties of the State, except the City and County of New-York, to collect their fees from the persons named in their respective tax lists, and none of the counties of the State, excepting the County of New-York, have from that time retained or claimed any part of the State tax for collection fees.

The Comptroller not being able to find any law which authorized the county of New-York to retain 5 per cent. more of the State tax than any other county, called upon the Chamberlain and Comptroller of the City of New-York for payment of the amount which had been retained for collectors' fees by that City since 1844. The City Comptroller desired to refer the question to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to the liability of the City to pay the amount claimed. After a delay of some months, the Corporation Counsel gave his opinion, that there was no law which authorized the City of New-York to retain 5 per cent. out of the State tax collected since 1844, and that the State had a legal claim upon the City for the amount so retained. The City Comptroller and Chamberlain have so far acquiesced in this opinion as not to withhold 5 per cent. upon the tax of last year, thereby increasing the amount of tax paid into the State Treasury by that City $25,587 32 in one year. But the City Comptroller declined to draw his warrant for the amount retained previous to the year 1857.

The Comptroller, believing that the claim against the City of New-York for the sum before mentioned is just and legal, requested the Attorney-General to institute a suit to recover the amount. A suit has accordingly been commenced, and it is expected the case will soon be heard and decided by the court.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES ON INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The act of the last session, chapter 536, Laws of 1857, relative to the assessment of the property of Railroad corporations, contains provisions which have called forth earnest complaints from many of our tax-paying citizens; and some of its provisions certainly seem to be repugnant to the principles of just and equal taxation. The 24th section of the act requires every railroad corporation of this State to deliver, on or before the first day of May, in each year, to the assessors of each town or ward into which any part of their road shall run, or in which they own or are in possession of real estate, a classified list of all real estate owned or in possession of said Company in said town or ward, specifying—1. The whole number of acres of land owned, possessed or appropriated for their use, with a valuation affixed to the same, deducting that which passes along or across highways, and such other portions, if any, as are already devoted to public uses and purposes. 2d. The whole length of their superstructure, its cost as at present constructed, and present estimated value, naming the percentage of depreciation, if any, and construing superstructure to mean the ties, chairs, rails, spikes, frogs and switches, whether such superstructure be laid on land or artificial foundation. 3d. The buildings belonging to the company, or in their possession, describing them by location, with the estimated value, naming the percentage of depreciation, if any."

The next section directs that the valuation of the property of any railroad corporation, thus furnished by the corporation itself, (and not required to be made under oath,) shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the value thereof. And, although the assessors are authorized, if they deem it needful for the purpose of testing or altering the valuation thus received, to avail themselves of other additional evidence under oath; it is obvious that the difficulty of ascertaining from extraneous sources the cost and value of an isolated portion of a road-track, confined to a single township or ward, must render this authority of the assessors practically inadequate, if not altogether ineffective.

It seems to be but reasonable that the property of a railroad corporation should be assessed and taxed upon the same basis and in the same manner as property belonging to other corporations. In estimating its real estate, reference should be had to the amount which has been expended upon it, in fitting it for the purpose to which it is applied. It will be observed that the phraseology of the second clause of the section referred to, in effect excludes the cost of grading the track and erecting culverts and bridges, items which constitute a large part of the outlay in all railroad constructions. This portion of the expenditure forms a share of the capital of a company, and why this should be exempt from taxation more than any other part of its capital, is not perceived.

The cost of construction and equipment of the railroads of this State, in 1856, is put down by the Railroad Commissioners, in their report to the Legislature, at $137,478,176 79, a sum nearly equal to one-tenth of the total valuation of the taxable property of the State, and although this sum probably greatly exceeds the present actual value of the property of these corporations, it is nevertheless obvious that the radical change authorized by the act in question, in the method of assessing this vast amount of property, may seriously affect the revenue of the State. Surely so broad a departure from the ordinary mode of appraisement, and the principle of just equality in distributing public burdens, should not be sanctioned without a clear demonstration of its expediency. Conceiving that the act in question needs a careful revision to make it more accordant with principles of justice and equality, the Comptroller deems it his duty to present the subject to the attention of the Legislature, trusting that it may receive the impartial consideration which its importance demands.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LORENZO BURROWS, *Comptroller.*

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 7.

HOGS dull, at $4@$4 50 ₱ cwt.; receipts, 14,000, Mess Pork lower—$12. LARD dull, at 8c. Green MEATS ½c. lower. SHOULDERS, 3½c.@4½c. HAMS, 6½c. FLOUR is advancing—$3 75@$4; receipts light. MONEY is tight. EXCHANGE on New-York, 1 ₱ cent. premium; on Philadelphia, ½ ₱ cent. discount; on Baltimore, 1 ₱ cent. discount; Missouri notes thrown out.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 8.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 6,500 bales at 8½c.@8¾c. for middling, and 9c.@9¼c. for good do. Sales for the week, 37,000 bales. Receipts last week, 46,000. Stock at New-Orleans, 361,000. Receipts less than last year, 200,000. Receipts at all Southern ports less than last year, 468,000. SUGAR steady, at 4½c.@5½c. MOLASSES, 19c.@19½c. White CORN, 56c.; yellow do. 60c. Eastern HAY, $15 75; Western HAY, $16@$16 50. PORK very dull at $12 75@$13. Bulk Meats and Shoulders, 5c; Hams, 6c.; Sides, 6c.@6¼c. WHISKEY, 16½c. Rio COFFEE, 8¾c.@9½c. Sales of the week, 14,000 bags; receipts last week, 15,500 bags. Stock at New-Orleans, 94,000. STERLING EXCHANGE, 104½@107. FREIGHTS to Liverpool—Cotton, ½d.; Flour, 60c.@65c.; Pork, 75c. to 80. Cotton to Havre, 1c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

COTTON—The sales of the week add up 9,000 bales, and the sales to-day 1,000. Prices have advanced ⅛c. since the reception of the *Atlantic's* advices. Good to fair middling is quoted at 9c.@9¾c. FLOUR has declined, $5 50@$5 62½.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day 400 bales at extremes of 8c.@9½c., the market closing with an advancing tendency.

Quarterly Report of the METROPOLITAN BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$5,844,373 05
Overdrafts		1,325 36
Due from Banks		590,448 01
Due from Directors of the Bank	$377,490 49	
Due from Brokers	241,500 00	
Real Estate		200,700 00
Specie		1,668,752 19
Cash Items, viz.: City Bank Checks		575,436 76
Cash Items, viz.: Country Bank Checks		66,234 82
Stocks		300,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		49,750 98
Bills of Solvent Banks		97,647 00
Loss and Expense Account		52,722 73
Total		$9,513,399 81

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$3,965,600 00
Circulation Registered	$280,000	
Less Notes on hand	73,300—	206,700 00
Profits		491,743 69
Due to Banks		2,372,208 40
Due Depositors, on demand		2,476,175 72
Unclaimed Dividends		972 00
Total		$9,513,399 81

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President, and GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier, of the METROPOLITAN BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, in the year 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President,
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1858.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday.—First Board.*—$100 City 6s, New, 94¼; $1,500 do., 94½; $2,000 do., P. R. R. issue, 90; $1,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s 50; $500 Schuylkill Navigation B. Loan, 90; $500 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, 64; $1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, 64½; $4,000 Reading Railroad 6s '86, 67 $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 75; 140 Catawissa Railroad, 5½; 40 Norristown Railroad, 55; 42 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40; 158 Reading Railroad, 29; 33 do., C. & P., 28⅞; 3 do., 28⅞; 125 Long Island Railroad, 10½; 30 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16; 30 do., 16½; 100 do., 16½; 9 Lehigh Scrip, 36; 5 Beaver Meadow Railroad Preferred, 57½; 10 Bank Northern Liberties 50; 8 Commercial Bank, 45; 14 Girard Bank, 9½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s '68, 111; Philadelphia 6s, int. off, 89¼@90; Philadelphia 6s, R.R. int. off, 88¾@90; Philadelphia 6s, new, 94½@95; Pennsylvania 5s, 82¾@83; Reading Railroad, 28⅞@29; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 70@72½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 81; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, 67@68; Pennsylvania R. R., 40@40¼; Morris Canal Consolidated, 42@43; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 58¾@59; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16½@16¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 9½@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 53@60; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 42@48; Long Island, 10@10½; Vicksburg, 7@8; Girard Bank, 9⅝@9¾; Lehigh Zinc, ⅜@½; Union Canal, 2¼@3; New Creek, ⅜@½; Catawissa Railroad, 5¾@6.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Dates
FOR EUROPE.			
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Ariel	New-York	Bremen	Jan. 23
America	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 27
FROM EUROPE.			
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 2
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 9
Fulton	Havre	New-York	Jan. 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 13
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Cahawba	New York	Havana	Jan. 12

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 50 | Moon rises.... 2 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 04 | Gov. Island. 3 53 | Hell Gate..... 5 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... FRIDAY, Jan. 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Arago, Lines Havre, W. S. Drayton.

Ship Winged Racer, Easterbrook, East Indies and a market, R. S. Taylor.

Barks Yumuri, Leesgang, Matanzas, Stevens, Angulo & Co.; Azelia, Davis, Barbadoes, F. H. Whitmore & Co.; Lucky Star Sweeney, Singapore, Simpson Bros.

Brigs T. B. Watson, Hanley, Laguayra, D. Mott & Bliss; Zenith, Daring, Cardenas, W. H. Riversmith; J. G. Anderson, King, St. Marks, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; Josephine, Stone, Honolulu, American Guano Co.; Margaret, (Br.,) Winser, St. John's, N. F., R. Dunwiddie.

Schooners Maria Jane, Crosby, Portland, Sturges & Co.; Mary, Havens, Baltimore, J. B. Edwards; T. D. Wagner, Smith Charleston, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Jas. Lawrence, Rogers, Providence, J. B. Edwards; Isabella, Faulklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Arrived.

Ship American Eagle, Moore, London and Portsmouth Nov. 28, with mdse and 88 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage.

Schr. Matchless, (of New-London,) Clark, Alvarado, (Mexico,) 16 ds., with mahogany and fustic to Voigt & Millington—vessel to master. Been 2 ds. from the Breakwater, where she put in on account of head winds.

Ship Isaac Webb, Bryer, Liverpool 40 ds. with mdse. and 42 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Experienced heavy westerly weather on the passage.

Schr. Jane F. Durfee, (new,) Davis, Fall River, nails.

Schr. Fountain, Davis, Fall River, nails.

Schr. Evergreen Hinckly, New-London for Baltimore.

Schr. Isabella Dart, Walen, New-Haven.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence.

Sloop A. H. Partridge, Rhodes, Fire Island, oysters.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, N.

SAILED—Ship Haidee, Whitney, for Gibraltar; Ocean Express, Hotchkiss, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

HAMPTON ROADS, Jan. 8—Arr. clipper ship Charger, Hurd, from Chinchas, with guano to order.

NORFOLK, Jan. 8—The schr. Susan F. Abbot, from New-York for Newbern, has arrived here, leaking badly.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **John-st. First M. E. Church, John-st.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS—services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Has Christianity been of More Good than Evil to the World?**—This question will be discussed at Union Hall, No. 195 Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 10th, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Platform free to all parties. A people's meeting assemble in the same hall at 3 P. M. to discuss the question of—*The Organization of Labor.*

APOLLO ROOMS.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1858.
THE WONDERFUL BOONE CHILDREN.
(Five in number,)
Previous to their departure for Europe,
In their chaste, classical and intellectual impersonations from Shakespeare and other authors,
Under the patronage of
GENERAL MORRIS AND N. P. WILLIS, Esqs.,
(Of the *Home Journal.*)
These children are pronounced by Miss Charlotte Cushman as the "best" juvenile readers and actors of the age.

SEWING MACHINES FOR $1.
THE DOLPHIN SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now prepared to make sales of State and County rights, for their great unrivaled Ladies' Toilet Sewing Machines.
Machines can be supplied to such—Toilet style, $1; Dolphin do., $2 50, each.
Address early, Box No. 4,522 Post-Office.

LOST—AT NORWALK, CONN., OR IN THE 3 o'clock P. M. train of cars from Norwalk to this City, the following notes: Jonathan Camp's, $950; Stephen Olmstead's, $921; William C. Street's, $500; Charles Olmstead's, $609; Edwin Olmstead's, $500; Wm. K. James's, $300; James Whitney's, $6,232; James Whitney's, $100; also, one 6 per cent. bond of New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for $1,000. Payment of said notes having been stopped, they are of no use to the finder, who will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to Mrs. C. B. GIBBONS, No. 29 North Moore-st.